REGISTERED No. 1—1877

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,755.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will or the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
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To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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Line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4 „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Apartments, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

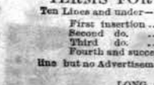
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the Inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. ARABIA, 1,060 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander W. W. Allan, on SATURDAY, the 3rd March 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, C rwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, M dras, Maslipatam, Cocanada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalore, False Point and at any other place where Inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports on transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. "CALCUTTA" 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, on FRIDAY, the 2nd March, 1877, at 4 P.M. to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, JASK, HUNDERABIA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B. No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Khan Steamer on every TUESDAY, at 10 A.M.

The s.s "VINGORLA," 572 Tons 130 H. P., Commander A. Grat, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 6th March 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s "CALCUTTA," 863 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 2nd March 1877, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	35	22	8	
Port Said	35	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st March 1877.
INDIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 15th March 1877.
PERSIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 31st March 877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY 1st April 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

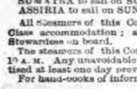
C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Bummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

RUBATTINO S. N. COMPANY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

XTRA STEAMERS TO NAPLES, LIVORNO AND GENOA

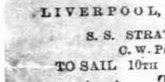


MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s well-known Steamer INDIA, Captain Monteverdi, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 15th March next, to be followed by the PERSIA, Captain Mocatto, to leave on SATURDAY, the 31st March 1877, *without fail*. For passage and particulars of information, apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Company.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.
C. W. Pearson, Commander.
TO SAIL 10TH MARCH POSITIVELY.



THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian Trade and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the Main Deck and in a Saloon built on Deck.

She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c, which can be procured on board at Moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th February 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamer CATORE, 2,700 Tons, and 250 H.P., Captain G. Mandich, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 21st March 1877

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180
To Port Said	„ 300	„ 253	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has superior accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch Steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates :—

S.S. POLUCE, 2,700 Tons, 250 H.P., on the 10th April 1877
S.S. ETTORE, 3,800 do. 400 do. do. 10th May „

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 1st March 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Aden) :—

	Tons.	H.P.		
BANGALORE	2000	500	Capt G. N. Hector	3rd March at 3 P. M.
TANJORE	2223	450	Capt J. Evans	31st March at 3 P. M.
TRAVANCORE	1900	300	Capt W. Barratt	28th April at 3 P. M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 21st February 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
— VENETIA	2736	450	C. G. Perrins	4th March.
S. PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcock	12th do.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	19th do.
S. MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	26th do.
— PERA	3119	450	Geo. Hyde	2nd April.
S. MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	9th do.
— SIAM	2690	500	N. W. Hickman	16th do.
S. MALWA	2833	450	P. S. Tomlin	23rd do.
— NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
S. ASSAM	3033	600	N. St. Swett	7th May.
— THIBET	2594	400	G. F. Cates	14th do.
S. SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Harne	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The steamers marked S proceed direct to Southampton; but by the other passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Maragon, at 5 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th February 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 6th March 1877, at 5 P.M., from Maragon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KHIVA, (2,649 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain G. Lax, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of Opium. The Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 3rd March 1877.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th February 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S.S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CAPTAIN THOMAS COLLINS.

THIS Steamer will sail again for LIVERPOOL on WEDNESDAY, the 14th March, positively.

A few Berths are still disengaged.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th February 1877.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NO PERFORMANCE ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SATURDAY, 3RD MARCH.

GREAT SUCCESS!

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA,
THE CELEBRATED PIANIST,
AND
THE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY,
On which occasion will be produced
For the First time in Bombay,
CHARLES LECOCQ'S POPULAR COMIC OPERA
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT,
IN THREE ACTS.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

ANGE PITOU	Mr. H. Vernon.
LARIVANDIERE	„ A. Plumpton.
POMPONETET	„ J. Rollings.
LOUCHARD	„ J. Batson.
TRENITZ	„ G. Bartle.
GUILLAUME	„ G. Marshall.
OFFICER	„ H. Pendon.
AMARANTHE MADLLE. LAUGE	Mrs. H. Vernon.
CLAIRETTE	Miss Elcia May.

MARKET PEOPLE, SOLDIERS, &c.

Between the First and Second Acts

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

WILL PERFORM :—

RIGOLETTO ..... Liszt.

And between the Second and Third Acts

a { CAPRICE AERIEN ..... Wollenhaupt.
b { L'ECLAT, GALOP DE CONCERT ..... Rohville.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4
Gallery	„ 2
Stalls	Rs. 3
Pit	„ 1

Family tickets admitting three to the Dress Circle...Rs. 10
Doors open at 8-30 ; Commence at 9.

Box Office open at SOUNDY and Co., where plan may be seen and seats secured.

Notice.—The Tramway Cars will run to and from Byculla on the nights of Performance.

NOW READY.

THE SECOND EDITION OF
MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.
PRICE RUPEES FIVE.

IN ONE HANDSOME VOLUME CLOTH BOUND
CONTAINING UPWARDS OF FIVE HUNDRED PAGES.

THE GUIDE contains an increased amount of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date ; while the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and re-arranged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The ANNUAL EXHIBITION and DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES of the Society's Schools (the John Connon School, Fort, and the Scottish School, Byculla) will be held in the Framjee Cowasjee Hall on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, the 6th March, at five o'clock.

His Excellency SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE, K.C.B., will preside.

D. C. BOYD,
D. MACPHERSON,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 28th February 1877.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1803.

CAPITAL—One Million Six Hundred Thousand Pounds.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, in Bombay and up-country, issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned for the SUPPLY of PROVISIONS to H.M.'s Common Jail, Bombay, during the official year 1877-78—*i.e.* from 1st April 1877 ending 31st March 1878. A Deposit of Rs. 100 must accompany each Tender.

Tenders will be received up to 4 P.M. on the 12th instant, For further particulars apply at the Jail Office, Oomercarry, Bombay.

CHARLES LAKE,
Superintendent of the Jail.

H.M.'s Common Jail Office, Bombay, 1st March 1877.

TEA DEPOT.
32 Meadow Street, Fort.

A. S. REUBEN (formerly of Messrs. MORTON and Co., Tea Merchants) begs to announce that he has OPENED the above establishment for the sale of Kangra Valley, Neilgherry, and China Teas, Real Mocha Coffee, Shahjeehanpur Sugar, Cheroots, China Carlosand ware, &c., and respectfully invites the attention of the public to their superior quality and moderate price.

Orders from up-country punctually attended to.

Full Price Lists on application.

A. S. REUBEN.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. TRINACRIA will sail positively on WEDNESDAY, the 21st March, and will be followed by the S. S. EUROPA on WEDNESDAY, the 18th April.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

1st CLASS TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 400
Do. TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th February 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin	„ 4,271,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS.
Now Ready, Price Rs. 4-4.
SLEEPY SKETCHES!
OR,
HOW WE LIVE, AND HOW WE DO NOT LIVE, FROM BOMBAY.

	Rs. a.
Russia ; by D. Mackenzie Wallace, M A., 2 vols	16 8
Across Africa ; by Verney Lovett Cameron, R. N., 2 vols., with numerous Illustrations	22 0
Lees' Laws of British Shipping and of Marine Insurance, Tenth Edition. Revised by J. C. Bighem	12 8
Lodge's Peerage and Baronage, 1877	22 0
Weiderhelme : a story of Lancashire and Yorkshire ; by P. G. Hamerton ; new edition	4 4
The Practical Gold-Worker ; by G. B. Gee	5 4
Handbook of Hygiene and Sanitary Science ; by Dr. G. Wilson. Third Edition	7 8
On the Fertilisation of Orchids by Insects ; by Professor Darwin. Second Edition, illustrated	6 8
Drew's Northern Barrier of India. A popular account of the Jummoo and Kashmir Territories, Map and Illustrations	8 4
Almanach de Gotha ; 1877	5 0
Notes on Genesis ; by the late F. W. Robertson	3 12
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Proof of Photo. raphy 1877	0 12
British Army List, with Index, Jan.	1 6
A Course of Practical Histology ; by E. A. Schnlr	7 8
The Year Book of Facts in Science and the Arts, 1877	2 8
The Annual Summary, a complete chronicle of the Year's Events	1 12
Arabic Primer ; by General Sir A. Octon	1 6
German Love ; from the Papers of an Alien ; by F. Max Muller	3 12
Engineers', Architects' and Contractors' Pocket Book 1877	4 4
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Life of Sir William Fairbairn, Bart. ; by W. Pole, F. R. S.	10 8
Fisher on the Law of Mortgage, Third Edition, 2 vols. 1866	45 0
The World of Comets ; by Amedee Guillemin, Translated and Edited by James Glaisher, F. R.S. Profusely Illustrated	22 0
A Text Book of Physiology ; by M. Foster, M.D	12 8
The Functions of the Brain ; by D. Ferrer, M.D	10 8
Bull's Hints to Management of Children. New Edition, Revised	1 12
Bull's Hints to mothers. New Edition, Revised	1 12
Lillywhite's Cricketer's Annual, 1877	0 12
Humber's Water Supply of Cities and Towns, with Specifications. Illustrated	90 0
An Introduction to the Theory of Electricity ; by Linnæus Cumming	6 0
The Practical Kennel Guide ; by Dr. Gordon Stables	2 8
The applications of Physical Forces ; by Amedee Guillemin, from the French ; by Mr. and Mrs. Norman Lockyer, contains Laws of Weight, Heat, Light, Magnetism, Electricity, &c. Profusely Illustrated, Royal 8vo, cloth	25 0
Astronomic-l Myths, Based on Flammarion's "History of the Heavens" ; by J. F. Blake. Illustrated	6 8
A Wreath of Indian Stories ; by A. L. O. E.	2 8
Ancient Streets and Homesteads of England ; by Alfred Rimmer. Illustrated	14 8
He would be a soldier ; by Mounteney Jephson. Illustrated	4 4
Felicia ; by M. Belham-Edwards	4 4
Haives : a Novel ; by James Payn	4 4
Miss Angel ; by Tom Taylor and Mackeray	4 4
Her Dearest Foe ; by Mrs. Alexander	4 4
Dr. Farrar's Life of Christ ; new illustrated edition in monthly parts. Yearly subscription	7 0
Strahan's Boys' and Girls' Annual for 1876 ; over 300 Illustrations	5 4
Food ; some account of its Sources, Constituents, and Uses ; by A. H. Church	2 4
The Smoker's Guide, Pipes, Cigar and Friend	1 0
The Invasions of England, History of the Past, Lessons for the Future ; by Captain H. M. Fozier, 2 vols, 8vo	20 0
Walsh's Manual of Domestic Economy. New Edition, Revised	7 8
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The Effects of Cross and Self-Fertilisation in the Vegetable Kingdom ; by C. Darwin	8 4
The Nautical Almanack 1877 and 1878, each	2 0
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Rambles and Studies in Greece ; by J. J. Mahaffy. Illustrated	6 0
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Nature's Teachings ; by the Rev. J. G. Wood. Illustrated	14 8
Climate and Time in their Geological Relations ; by James Croll	16 8
Scenes and Sketches in Legal Life	5 4
Smiles' Industrial Biography. New edition	4 4
Notes of Travel in Egypt and Nubia ; by J. L. Stephens	2 8
The Laurel Bush ; by the Author of "John Halifax"	7 8
Dodge and Blackmore's Hunting Grounds of the Great West, Illustrated, 8vo, cloth	16 8
Boyle's the Savage Life, a Second Series of "Camp Notes," 8vo., cloth	8 12
The Theory and Action of the Steam Engine (For Practical Men) ; by W. H. Northcott, C.E	5 4
Pioneer Engineering : a Treatise on the Engineering Operations connected with the Settlement of Waste Lands in new Countries Illustrated	7 8
The Book of Scottish Story—Historical, Humorous, Legendary, &c	5 4
The Gaberlunzie's Wallet ; by James Ballantyne, Illustrated	2 8
The Witche's Frolic and the Bagman's Dog ; by Thomas Ingoldsby, Illustrated by Jane Coos, quarto, cloth	14 8
Art in Ornament and Dress, from the French of Charles Blanc. Illustrated	7 8
Notes on the History and Antiquities of Chesil and Bassein ; by Dr. J. G. DaCunha. Illustrated with Photographs, &c.	12 0
Mansfield's Aerial Navigation	7 8
Gold ; or Legal Regulations for the Standard of Gold and Silver Wares ; by Mr. Brewer and E. W. Streeter	2 8
Lorenzo de Medici the Magnificent ; by A. Von Reumont, Translated by R. Harrison, 2 vols., 8vo., cloth	22 0
The Californians ; by W. M. Fisher	4 4
My Little Lady ; by E. Frances Poynter	3 12
The Curate in Charge ; by Mrs. Oliphant. Cheaper Edition	4 4
The Maid of Killeena and other Stories : by William Black	4 4
Johnnykin and the Gobblins : by Charles Leland, Illustrated by the Author	4 4
Bessie Lang ; by Alice Corkran	5 4
Through Fire and Water ; by Lady Wood, 2vols	14 8
The Owl's Nest in the City ; by Edward Level	7 8
Gilbert's Roads, Streets, and Pavements	5 8
Modern Art, a Series of Superb Line Engravings from the Works of distinguished Painters. With descriptive Text, by James DaRome. Royal Folio, half bound Morocco, gilt	150 0
Cassell's Illustrated History of India, vol. I	6 8
Fleming's Vocabulary of Philosophy—Mental, Moral, and Metaphysical, Third Edition	7 8
Simmond's Waste Products and Undeveloped Substances, Third Edition	6 8
Voyle's Dictionary of Military Terms, Third Edition, 1876	11 4
American Pictures drawn with Pen and Pencil ; by the Rev. Samuel Manning	5 8
The Practice of the Bombay Court of Small Causes ; by Bejonjee Ruttonjee Kotewal	8 0
The History of the Jewish Church ; by Dean Stanley, Third Series, with Maps	9 12

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Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers	130	In Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C with 7 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Percussor and bottom	250
In Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers, superior finish	140	In Handsome Walnut Case, compass C to C with 7 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Percussor and bottom	350
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers, Expression Stop	160	In Oak Case, Stops, zinc bottom C to C with 8 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Percussor zinc bottom	300
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers, Broad Reed, superior finish	150	In handsome Walnut, &c, Compass C to C with 8 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Percussor zinc bottom	350
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass F to F, 2 blowers, 3 Stops, Organ toned	200		

American Organs by Mason and Hamlin.

Portable, Four Octaves, Stops—Sub, with Automatic Swell, Improved Bellow, Two Pedals, Imp oved Reed Valves, Walnut Case ..... Rs. 300

MASON and HAMLIN'S American Organ, Five Octaves, Double Reed, Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell, Self adjusting Reed Valves ; Improved Hollow Ivory Fronts to Keys ; Cloched Mortises, &c., Patent Resonant Case, Panelled front and sides, best finish, Walnut Case ..... net Cash 550

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SILICATE ENAMELLING PAINT (Griffith's Patents) is sold ready for use—dries hard, with a brilliant g

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 28TH FEBRUARY.

THE Home political telegrams so far as they go are still pacific in character, but we cannot consider all danger of war over until we have a definite announcement as to the intentions of the Russian Government. In London, the situation evidently continues to be regarded as in favour of peace, Consols being still quoted at 96¼, while French Rentes have advanced from 108 to 106½.

Yesterday's Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady, sales 8,000 bales, prices unchanged both on the spot and to arrive. From New York yesterday's telegrams still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 12⅝ cents., but futures are ⅛c. higher, May shipment being now 12 11/16 cents per lb. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1877. This week.	Last week.	1876.	1875.
Tuesday's Receipts...	12,000	18,000	15,000	11,000
Four days' do. ...	41,000	48,000	52,000	39,000
Total since 1st Sept.	2,535,000 ...	3,451,000	2,942,000	

Piece Goods in Manchester continue flat at unaltered quotations.

The London General Produce Markets are without change of any kind.

Our markets here are all closed, but re-open again to morrow morning with the exception of the Share Markets, in which business will not be resumed till Friday.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Captain J E GAMMON, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Coast and Carwar with a general cargo, and twenty-five deck passengers.

THE SHIP GLAMORGANSHIRE, 771 tons, Captain W. H. Riches, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aedrosan, via Cochin, with a cargo of 1,078 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE A. H. LLOYD'S Co's S. S. MEMPHI, 1,048 tons, Captain G. Dennich, sailed yesterday for Trieste &c., via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Trieste—Dr. C. Barzilai Rev. Mr. Bohn, and Rev. Mr. W Johnson. For Constantinople—H. E. Syed Yakoob Khan, three ladies, and thirteen followers. For Suez—Hajee Mahomed.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. MACEDONIA, 1,452 tons, Captain J Laird, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cowie and two children, Mr. H. Cowie, Mrs. Mr. and Mrs H. Pace, Capt and Mrs Hay, Master Hay, Mrs. Hall and four children, Miss Younghusband, Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Warlow and two infants, Mr. Scott, Mr. Henderson, Mrs. Laidlow, Major H de Lanaods, Mrs. Bell and two children, Mr. H. B. Knowlys, Col Simons, Mr. T. W. Bourne, Mr. Annathray, and seven deck passengers.

LOSS OF TWO BOMBAY SHIPS.—The following information was received from Mauritius by yesterday's mail, relating to the loss of two Bombay ships.—

By Schooner Barso from Diego Garcia to the Mauritius, with oil

Iron ship Teviotdale, Robert Jones master, 1,260 tons of Glasgow, left Dundee on July 27th with 1,750 tons of coals for Bombay. Fire broke out on the 31st October, in lat. 16° 40' S and long. 70 E. On the 1st November finding that there was no hope of saving the ship, the captain and 25 of his crew looked to the boats, and after three days arrived safely at Diego Garcia. The vessel was owned by Roxburgh and McKellar, of Glasgow.

By the barque Mary England from Port Elizabeth to the Mauritius in ballast :

Ship Kate Gregory, Braddon master, from Calcutta to Colombo with earth, oil and rice, was burnt in the Bay of Bengal, about the 15th Oct. last. The captain and crew were picked up by the American ship Fanny Tucker, and safely landed at Port Elizabeth.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
27	Severn (s).....	Kinner	London, Jan 11.
28	Pehlwan (s).....	Gammon	Vingorla, Feb 25.
28	Vengorla (s).....	Coleman	London, Jan 28.
	Glamorganshire	Riches	Ardrosan, Sept 25.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
28	Macedonia (s).....	Laird	Liverpool.
	Memfi (s)	Danesich	Trieste.
	Cydonia (s)	Brooks	Rangoon.
	Ava (s)	Day.....	Calcutta.

The Steamer Australia,——to Genoa, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Pekin, to Aden and Suez.

Steamer Corun, to Coast and Catch.

CALCUTTA.

Feb.	ARRIVALS.		
26	Deccan(s).....	.....	.....
	Enterprise (s)	.....	.....
	Panthealea	.....	.....
	Poonah	.....	.....
	Star of Persia.....	.....	.....
	Pen-Rhionn	.....	.....
24	Puttialla (s).....	Henderson ...	Bombay, Feb 3.
	Pressureur (s).....	Sensine	Madras, Feb 16.
	Jumna	Matterface ...	Trincled, Qr. 24.
	Cora	Coe ba.....	Bombay, Jan 28.
	Mary	Smith	Simons Bay, Nov 10.

Feb.	DEPARTURES.	
23	Marion Kine	.....
26	British Ambassador	.....
	British Sunrise	.....
	Knight Commander.	.....
	Flassey	.....
	Edouard	.....

PASSENGERS.

Per Precurseur—Mr L Charriol.

Per Cara.—Miss Coombs.

MADRAS.

Feb.	ARRIVALS.		
24	Canara(s).....	.....	Calcutta.
	Mikado (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	British Empire	.....	Balasore.
25	Deccan(s).....	.....	Calcutta.
	Vixen (s)	.....	Calcutta.

Feb.	DEPARTURES.	
23	Night Hawk	False Point.
24	John Chapman (s)...	Cothapatam.
	Jessica	London, Bimlipatam.
	Duke of Argyll (s)...	Calcutta.
25	Comella(s).....	Calcutta.
	Athell (s)	Calcutta.
	Amaryllis (s)	Pondicherry.
	Yorkshire (s)	Pondicherry.
26	Audaman.....	London via Coast.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per S S Canara—From Calcutta—Mrs M Caldwell and eight children, Mr J Caldwell, Sergeant D Harring and Mr Carter. From Calingapatam—Mr Fernandez. From Bimlipatam—Mr and Mrs Wyse and three children, Mrs Zaepasatam—Mr W R Keshaw, Captain and Mrs Eyre. From Coconada—Mr W Inkster.

Per P and O Steamer Deccan—From Calcutta to Madras—Mr and Miss Inglis, Mr W S Oldham, Mrs E Money, Mr H G H Norman, Ally Bassolte, Mr and Mrs Probyn, Miss Kinloch, Mr A Wicks, Mr H M Kisch, Mr H Gillon, Mr A W Mackie, Mr J Cambell.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per S S S Commilla—To Vizagapatam—Mr and Mrs Crawford—To Calcutta—Miss Montgomery and Master C Montgomery.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 7 Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, from Perim.
" 9 Chrysolite, ship, Owen, from Cardiff.
Feb. 4 Abyssinia, ss, Sharp, from Greenock.
4 Earl of Mar and Kellie, ship, Turner, from Jeddah.
8 Bernina, ss, Allen, from Newcastle.
9 Hibernia, ss, Cito, from London.
10 Missir R S, ss, Mohamed, from Berbera.
10 Valetta, ss, Murrell, from Cardiff.
11 Futtay Sultan, barque, Nacoda, from Malabar.
12 Glide, barque, Beadle, from Zanzibar.
12 Cristoforo Colombo I M. Wr, Camvaro, from Suez.
13 Longshaw, ss, Bain, from Cardiff.
13 Vestal H M S, Hand, from Zeilla.
13 Hazeldon, ss, Rooke, from Cardiff.
13 Retore, ss, Lazarich, from Bombay.
14 Venetia, ss, Perrina, from Venice.
14 Ismael, ship Nacoda, from Calcutta.
14 Scotland, ss, James, from London.
15 Godavery, ss, Baron, from Mauritius.
15 Meikong, ss, Fouche, from Shanghai.
15 Helle pont, ss, Halloway, from Cardiff.
15 Tertia, ss, Luthyens, from Cardiff.
16 Hesiod, ss, Gould, from Beypore.
17 Severn, ss, Skinner, from London.
17 Java, ss, Cotton, from Ku rachee.
18 Cosmopolitan, ss, Hitchan, from Bombay.
18 Blackwatch, ss, Love, from Cardiff.
18 Leon, ss, Olano, from Manilla.
18 Amydon, ss, Stephens, from Cardiff.
18 Holland, ss, Jaski, from Padaug.
18 Surat, ss, Burns, from Bombay.
19 Oasis', ss, Butchart, from Coconada.
19 Arab, ss, Burke, from London.
19 Lizzie, ss, Thompson, from Cardiff.
20 Cashmere, ss, Crowder, from Zanzibar.
20 Royal Crown, ss, Thomson, from Cardiff.
20 Seine, ss, Manning from London.
20 Lufra, ss, Perism, from Cardiff.
20 Quinta, ss, Wrang, from Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

14 Ettore, ss, Lazarich, to Triest.
14 Venetia, ss, Perrina to Bombay.
15 Scotland, ss, James, to Calcutta.
15 Meikong, ss, Fouche, to Marseilles.
15 Hellespont, ss, Halloway, to Calcutta.
16 Arendal, ss, Gould, to London.
16 Missir R, ss, Mahomed, to Berbera.
16 Valetta, ss, Murrell, to its goon.
17 Bernina, ss, Allen, to Rangoon.
17 Fultan Ali se, barque, Nacoda, to Jeddah.
17 Cristoforo Colombo I M Wr, Camvaro, to Muscat.
18 Severn, ss, Skinner, to Bombay.
18 Cosmopolitan, ss, Hitcham, to Havre
18 Blackwatch, ss, Love, to Bombay P Out.
18 Earl of Mar and Kellie, ship, Turner, to Galle.
19 Amydon, ss, Bate, to Rangoon.
19 Vestal, H M S, Hand, to Jeddah.
19 Hazeldon, ss, Rooke, to Rangoon.
19 Leon, ss, Olano, to Liverpool
19 Holland, s, Jaski, to Amsterdam.
19 Quinta, ss, Burns to Ve ice.
20 Oasian, ss, Butcher, to St Nazaire.
20 Ismael ship, Nacoda, to Jeddah.
20 Vertis, ss, Lathyens, to Singapore.
21 Hibernia, ss, Cito, to Penang
21 Glide, barq e, Beadle, to Zanzibar.
24 Java, ss, Cott n, to London.
21 Arab, ss, Burke, to Kurrachee.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Kwang Tung I G S, Campbell from Perim.
Chrysolite, ship Owen, from Cardiff.
Abyssinia, ss, Sharp, from Greenock.
God-very, ss, Baron, from Mauritius.
Amydon, ss, Stephens, from Cardiff.
Lizzie, ss, Thompson, from Cardiff
Cashmere, ss, Crowder, from Zanzibar.
Royal Crown, ss, Thomson, from Cardiff.
Seine, ss, Manning, from London.
Lufra, ss, Perism, from Cardiff.
Quinta, ss, Wrang, from Cardiff.

DAILY EXPORTS —FEBRUARY 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Strathleven s—25 bales wool, Lillsdhur Hurridass; 170 bales wool, Kessowjee Tooloidass and Co.

Macedonia s—80 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee; 192 bales hemp and 260 bales cotton, Ward & Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Venetia s—40 bales hides and 10 casks horns, Allarakhi Abboy Saza

Pekin s—18 bales hides, Abdoolla Hussain; 25 bales senne, 14 cases asafœtida, 1 bag pepper, and 99 packages coffee, P and O S N Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Prince Regent, 350 casks rapeseed, G. Odium and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Venetia s—220 bags coffee, P and O S N Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia s—127 bags coffee, P and O S N Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Khiva s—12 cases gum and salep, D S Kemp and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—1 case shark fins, Lad abbay Khakey; 16 cases shark fins and fishmaws, Mah medbhoy Rowjee; 4 cases shark fins and fishmaws, Goolamhoosein Johnmahomed; 4 cases cambay stone, Futtabhoy Amjibhoy; 50 bales twist, Jairambhoy Feerbhoy.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 27.

Ashe, Capt, Bengal 1-18th Regt, on duty, from Moradabad.
Faunce, Major, Madras Brig Major, on leave, from Kamptee.

FEBRUARY 28.

Parker, Capt, Bengal Const Dept, from furlough, from England.
Schodles, Lieut, Be gal 73rd Foot, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 28.

Thorp, Surg Major, Bombay I M D, on duty, to Kirkee.
Boyd, Major, Bombay Comat Dept, on leave, to Poona.
Nixon, Lieut, Bengal Staff Cor s, to join, to Roorkee.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 28th February, 1877.

The following Extracts from the "London Gazette," dated 19th Jan 1877, are published :—

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Capt John Arthur Tillard, (late Bengal) to be Maj vice H D Jackson (late Bengal) who retires upon full pay, dated 21st Oct 1876

Lieut Robert William Poteach Robertson to be Lieut upon the Supernumerary List, dated 20 Jan 1877.

The C-in C is pleased to make the following appointment :—

26th Regt N I—Lieut H E Davey, 2 47th Foot, a candidate for the S C, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation.

The undermentioned officers, recently gazetted to be Supernumeraries in their Regts as Probationers for the I S C, are posted as follow :—

Poona Horse—Sub Lieut W Whately, 33rd Foot.

14th Regt N I—Sub Lieut E Cox, 1-25th Foot.

With reference to to G O C No 116 of 21st instant the undermentioned Medical officer is appointed to do duty with troops in H M's Indian Troopship Malabar, vice Surgn Maj J Tulock whose departure is postponed :—Surg W A Duke.

Surgn J C Lucas on being relieved of the medl charge of the 24th N I, is transferred from general duty, Mhow Division, to general duty Bombay, travelling expeditiously by dak and rail at the public expence.

The following order is confirmed :—

2nd Prince of Wales Own) Regt (N I Grenadiers).—Regtl order, dated 15th Feby 1877, appointing Maj S Remington, officiating Wing Comdr, to officiate as 2nd in command and Capt C C Y Butler, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Comdr as temporary arrangement, during the absence of Lieut-Col Foran, on medl cert.

3rd Regt N L I—Regtl Order, dated 30th Dec 1876, appointing Lieut G F W MacMahon, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Adjt in addition to his own duties, vice Capt Heath, proceeded on furlough.

The undermentioned Officer and Warrant Officers have been appointed as under :—

Royal Horse Artillery—Lieut W Martin (E Batty C Bgde) from date of departure for 30 days to Bombay on medl cert preparatory to obtaining a final cert to Europe.

Royal Artillery—Lieut, A G Cresch, (F Batty 2 th Bgde) from 23rd Feb 1877 to 25th March 1877, at Bombay in extension on medl cert.

2 Foot, (1st Batn) Lt M Cust, for six months from date of departure, to Europe, in anticipation of sanction of His Excellency the C-in-C in India.

2nd Regt Light Cavalry—Lt W Loch, officiating 3rd Sqdn Commander, to Bombay, for four months from date of departure, to study the native language.

Ordnance Departm nt—Sub-Conductor, N Power, for thirty days from date of departure, to Bombay, on medl cert preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India 24th February 1877.)

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr G Peck, Actg 1st Officer of the Indian Govt Steam r Hanseatic are placed at the disposal of the Home Dept, with effect from the 15th Feb 1877.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Capt A G Begbie R E, Examiner, P W Accounts, Mysore, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from such date as h may avail himself of the same.

Mr W G Bayley, Dy Examiner in, on return from furl ugh appointed to officiate as Examiner, P W Accounts, Mysore, during the absence of Capt Begbie, or until further orders.

Maj R C B Pemberton, R E, Supdg Engr, 2nd grade, is granted ordinary leave from the 2nd to 6th Feb 1877, under Sec 24 (b) of the Civil Leave Code.

With reference to P W Dept Notification No 36, dated 2nd Feb 1877, Lt-Col Medley, R E, assumed charge of the Office of Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, on the forenoon of the 9th Feb 1877.

With reference to P W Dept Notification No 427, dated 19th Oct 1876, Mr W C Furnivall rejoined his appointment as Under Secy to the Govt of India, P W Dept, Railway Branch, on the 17th Feb 1877.

Mr J P Stevel, R E, assumed charge of the duties of Under Secy to the Govt of India, P W Dept, Estabt Branch, from Mr A B Sampson, B A, on the forenoon of the 17th Feb 1877.

Sergt C Hilton, R E, and private A Anderson, Overseer, 1st grade, N W Provinces, Irrigation Branch, are temporarily transferred to Bombay for employment on Famine Relief Works

Mr W E Durnford, Accountant, 2nd grade (temporary rank), Indus Valley State Railway, reverted to his substantive rank of 3rd grade, with effect from the 12th Dec 1876, in consequence of the return to duty of Mr Neuville, Accountant, 2nd grade.

Babu Mohendra-th Chakravarti, B A, Engr Apprentice N W Provinces, Irrigation Branch, is promoted to the rank of Asst Engr, 3rd grade.

Baboo Preo Nath Gangooly, Clerk, attached to the Office of the Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, is appointed to 4th grade Accountant on probation, and posted to the Office of Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore.

H E the C-in-C having brought to the notice of the Govt of India the excellent service performed by Lt S Grant, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Mily Works Branch, in connection with the preparations for the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, the Govr Genl in Council has been pleased to promote Lt Grant to Asst Engr, 1st grade (Supernumerary), with effect from the 1st Jan 1877.

Mr P Phillips, Offg Examiner, P W Accounts, Bombay, is granted two months' privilege leave, with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same.

The services of Maj R C B Pemberton, R E, Supdg Engr, 2nd grade, are placed at the disposal of the Director of State Railways, with effect from the 6th February 1877.

Mr G E. Thomas, Ex Engr, 4th grade, on the Estabt under the Director of State Railways, is transferred to the State Railway Revenue Estabt, in class III, with effect from the 17th April 1876.

Private J Smith, Overseer, 1-t grade, Rangoon and Irrawadi Valley State Railway, British Burmah, is remanded to regimental duty.

Col A Cadell, R E, Chief Engr, 3rd class (temporary 2nd), and Secy to the Agent Govr Genl for Central India, P W Dept, is permanently promoted to Chief Engr, 2nd class, from 24th Nov 1875, vice Mr H Conolly.

Mr J H L Patterson, Store-keeper, 2nd grade, on the Estabt under the Director of State Railways, is temporarily promoted to Store-keeper, 1st grade, during the absence on leave of Mr Homan, or until further orders.

THE NAVY.

(London Gazette, February 9.)

Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers.

London Brigade.

Lieutenant Charles Edward Bell, Retired List, R N., to be Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 7th February, 1877.

Liverpool Brigade.

Walter Glynn, Esq., to be Honorary Lieutenant. Dated 7th February, 1877.

Dashper Edward Glynn, Esq., to be Honorary Lieutenant. Dated 7th February, 1877.

Admiralty, 8th February, 1877.

The announcement contained in the "London Gazette" of the 6th October, 1876, of the retirement of Lieutenant Stuart Bankes Roupell is to be considered as cancelled.

Royal Marines.

The following named gentlemen have been appointed Lieutenants in the Royal Marine Light Infantry, viz :—

Herbert Wybault Colvin.

Arthur Brine.

Dated 1st February, 1877.

THE ARMY.

(London Gazette, February 9.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 9th February, 1877.

1st Regiment of Life Guards, Sub-Lieutenant Reginal Brooke, from the 102nd Foot, to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant I.C. Viscount Reidhaven, retired. Dated 10th February, 1877.

5th Dragoon Guards, Major William Edward Mansland to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice, Brevet Colonel R T. Godman, retired on half-pay. Dated 31st January, 1877.

Major Martin Pierce Blake, from the 5th Lancers, to be be Major, vice W. E. Mansland. Dated 10th February 1877.

1st Dragoons, Captain Henry Tomkinson, from the 61st Foot, to be Captain, vice H. R. Worthington, who exchanges. Dated 10th February, 1877.

3rd Hussars, Lieutenant George Charles Fuller has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

10th Hussars, The commission of Lieutenant E. M. L. Inman to bear date 11th September, 1875 and not 10th September, 1875, as stated in the "Gazette" of 30th January 1877.

2nd Foot, Lieutenant Clifton Frederick Samuel Alban has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

9th Foot, Captain John Campbell Taylor Humfrey, from the 19th Foot, to be Captain, vice R. E. Huxham, who exchanges. Dated 10th February, 1877.

17th Foot, Captain James Stewart Smyth, from half-pay, late 63rd Foot, to be Captain, vice D. Beaumont, whose restoration to full-pay, from half-pay, late 80th Foot, has been cancelled. Dated 10th February, 1877.

Sub-Lieutenant Edward Hooding Peacock, from the 87th Foot, to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant S. L. Richards, promoted. Dated 10th February, 1877.

19th Foot, Captain Reginald Edward Huxham, from the 9th Foot, to be Captain, vice J. C. T. Humfrey, who exchanges. Dated 10th February, 1877.

20th Foot, Captain Gerald George Liddell, from half-pay, late 23rd Foot, to be Captain, vice A. E. Beaumont, retired on temporary half-pay. Dated 10th February, 1877.

24th Foot, Captain Edward Henry Bridgman Sawbridge retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 10th February, 1877.

31st Foot, Lieutenant Juxon Henry Jones, from the 1st West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice J. A. Dantze, who exchanges. Dated 10th February, 1877.

32nd Foot, Lieutenant Robert Phillips to be Captain, vice A. E. Havelock, retired Dated 31st January, 1877.

44th Foot, Lieutenant Arthur George Fredric Browne has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

46th Foot, Lieutenant George Ashby Ashby to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant H. T. W. Allatt promoted. Dated 10th February, 1877.

57th Foot, Captain Arthur Archibald Denne Weigall, from the 76th Foot, to be Captain, vice H. Burton, who exchanges. Dated 10th February, 1877

The Commission of Lieutenant Charles Wallace Warden to bear date 13th June, 1874, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of 27th October, 1876.

Sub-Lieutenant Edward John Sharpe, from the 73rd Foot, to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant R. Calvert, deceased. Dated 10th February, 1877.

53th Foot, Captain Thomas Bunbury Kane, from half-pay, late 54th Foot, to be Captain, vice Brevet Major F. J. Green, retired on halfpay. Dated 10th February 1877.

69th Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Robert Calverley Alington Bewicke Bewicke, from the 1st Foot, to be Sub-Lieutenant in succession to Lieutenant A. Pepys, promoted. Dated 10th February, 1877.

61st Foot, Captain Henry Russell Worthington, from the 1st Dragoons, to be Captain, vice H. Tomkinson, who exchanges. Dated 10 h February, 1877.

68th Foot, The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants :—

Henry George Way. Dated 28th August, 1875, but his Commission as Lieutenant in the Army to bear date 13th June 1874.

Alexander Edward Pelham Burn. Dated 21st September, 1875.

Sub Lieutenant William Kingsdown Curling, from the 99th Foot to be Sub Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant W. C. V. Burton, retired. Dated 10th February 1877.

70th Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Robert Ludlow Coote Birch, from the 69th Foot, to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant G. E. Lloyd, transferred to the 51st Foot. Dated 10th February, 1877.

76th Foot, Captain Henry Burton, from the 57th Foot, to be Captain, vice A. A. D. Weigall, who exchanges. Dated 10th February, 1877.

81st Foot, Sub-Lieutenant William Sellar Birdwood, to be Lieutenant. Dated 28th August, 1875, but his Commission as Lieutenant in the Army to bear date 21st Sept 1874.

83rd Foot, Captain George Edward Sheward Cartwright retires from the Service receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 10th February, 1877.

The Commission of Lieutenant Hugh Burwell Warden to bear date 21st September 1875, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of 16th January, 1877.

Lieutenant Granville Henry Jackson Alexander, from the 58th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice H. Read a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 10th February, 1877.

The undermentioned Officers have been appointed Probationers for the Indian Staff Corps :—

Lieutenant Henry Edward Walter Beville.

Lieutenant Hugh Barwell Warden.

87th Foot, Lieutenant Joseph Lewis Stevenson to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant H. Gardner, promoted. Dated 27th September 1876.

89th Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Claude Rainier Rogers, from the 96th Foot, to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant M. J. Meade, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 10th February, 1877

96th Foot, Lieutenant Herbert Charles Marryat to be Captain, vice D. Da Moulion Gunton, retired. Dated 31st January, 1877.

107th Foot, Lieutenant Ribton Gore, from the 87th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Edwin Wardroper, promoted. Dated 10th February, 1877.

109th Foot, Lieutenant Alfred Bacon Hibeame has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

Rifle Brigade, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Adolphus H. Stephens to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel E. M. Manningham-Buller, retired on half-pay. Dated 31st January, 1877

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F. Edward Sotheby, to be Major, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. P. Spheare. Dated 31st January, 1877.

Captain and Brevet Major Cecil Webb Cregg, from the Supernumerary List, to be Captain, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Seth by. Dated 31st January, 1877.

Sub-Lieutenant John Overton, from the 76th Foot, to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant the Honourable H. O'C. Prittie, resigned. Dated 10th February, 1877.

1st West India Regiment, Sub-Lieutenant Arthur Graves Spratt to be Lieutenant. Dated 23rd May, 1875.

Lieutenant John Alexander Duntze, from the 31st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice J. H. Jones, who exchanges. Dated 10th February, 1877.

Sub-Lieutenant Vincent John Garland, from the Supernumerary List, to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant W. H. Knight, resigned. Dated 10th February 1877.

Unattached, Sub-Lieutenant Reginald Lawson Morley resigned his Commission. Dated 10th February, 1877.

Medical Department, Deputy Surgeon-General Thomas Crawford, M. D., to be Surgeon-General, vice Henry Clinton Foss, retired upon half pay. Dated 5th December, 1876.

Surgeon-Major John Gibbons to be Deputy Surgeon-General, vice Thomas Crawford, M. D. Dated 5th December, 1876.

Surgeon George Duncan is placed on temporary half pay. Dated 6th January, 1877.

Veterinary Department, Veterinary-Surgeon on Probation George Frederick Davis to be Veterinary Surgeon, vice J. Hume, deceased. Dated 9th February.

Half Pay. Lieutenant Louis Frederic Filips, from the 32nd Foot, to be Captain, in recognition of his distinguished services in quelling the recent disturbances in the Island of Fiji. Dated 10th February, 1877.

BREVET.

Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Richard Solly Flood, 82nd Foot, to be Colonel. Dated 27th January, 1876.

Memorandum.

The exchange between Lieutenant S. L. M Remington, 49th Foot, and Lieutenant E. S. Masters, 2nd West India Regiment, is cancelled.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION will be held on SATURDAY, 3rd March, at half-past five o'clock P.M. in the Boys' School. THE RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY will preside.

BUSINESS.

To receive the Report of the Committee.

To declare the election of Members of Committee for the ensuing year.

To nominate the Auditor.

The proceedings will be followed by a Distribution of Prizes to the Children.

Friends and supporters of the Institution are invited to attend.

CHAS. GILDER,
Secretary.

Bombay, 26th February 1877.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY,

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),

No 23, RAMPART ROW.

Above Messrs. Badhan and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

MR. E. M. WALTON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

12 RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

HOWDEN—February 3rd, at the residence of his Grandfather. Arthur Henderson, Esq., Shrublands, Walthamstow, of whooping cough, Charles Doug as, youngest son of the late A. C. Howden, Esq., C. E., late of the G. I. P. Railway.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PAXTON—February 28th, at Nesbit Lane, Byculla, the wife of H. E. Paxton, Inland Customs, of a son.

DEATH.

CANDY—February 26th, at Paradise Lodge, Mahableshwar, Major Thomas Candy, C. S. I., Invalid Establishment, Bombay Army, aged 72.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COOKE.—February 13th, at Nyagong Factory, Monghyr, the wife of A. J. F Cooke, of a son.

FINLAYSON.—February 19th, at Rajpore, Darjeeling, the wife of Mr. Archibald Finlay son, of a son, still-born.

GRIME—February 23rd, at Benares the wife of the Rev. G. T. M. Grime, Church Missionary Society, of a daughter.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittance sent to this office, should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1877.

AMONG the singularities of our social life is the curious incapacity of English wives and mothers to endure the heat of the plains. It is for the physiologist to say whether the female constitution has degenerated under the stimulating food of such publications as *Vanity Fair* and the *World*; but it is none the less the fact, whatever the cause may be, that about this season of the year several ladies out of a dozen display a sort of physical prostration of mind and body for which no remedy is known to them but mountain air, together with a double establishment of servants, equipages, and everything else. Oddly enough, their grandmammas were tolerably free from the prevailing epidemic, which we take to be a kind of plague imported from Mayfair, and in some mysterious way connected with the skating rinks, the Ritualism, and the other fashionable follies of the day; but of course no man with the feelings of a husband or a father ardent in his bosom will care to inquire particularly into the merits of the Alpine remedy for feminine disorders in view of the alarming languor and lowness of spirits which so cruelly assail the sex about the commencement of the hot weather. This inquiry is left for the ladies themselves, assisted by those gallant and amiable bachelors who make the ethereal part of womanhood their particular study, and well, on the whole, do they perform it. The generosity with which the *habitués* of the hills, male or female, neglect more important business of their own to studiously impress upon the minds of ladies hitherto devoted to their duties in the plains the advantage and the fashion of life for some months on the mountains is so singular and unusual that a cynic may be pardoned if he seeks a motive for it, nor would it be surprising if he discovered this in the selfishness which induces selfish persons to make others act as they do themselves. Unluckily, women are easily influenced for good or ill, and it is simply a truism to say that they are the slaves of fashion. When Mrs. Topham Sawyer finds it necessary to repair the ravages of dissipation incurred in the cold weather season of the low country by the invigorating breezes of the mountains with Platonic flirtations, then it is within the order of things that women less fashionable and notorious should desire to follow her example, and this is none the less the circumstance because residence in the plains during the summer has come to be regarded by the Mrs. Topham Sawyers and their trains of *cavaliers servente* as something indicating poverty and meanness of soul. No one likes to be considered poor in this Empire of Mammon whether he is poor or not; but there is doubtless some hardship for the husband and the male parent in having to pay such a price for ostentation as this annual flitting to the hills entails upon his purse and his temper. Indian novelists are fond of lamenting the separation of wives and husbands in this country as if it was always stern necessity which divided persons bound by their marriage vows to live together in health or in sickness until death doth them part, but perhaps if these writers studied Anglo-Indian life and character a trifle more closely than is their wont, they would find that, say in seven cases out of ten, the disunion bemoaned is simply one of feminine caprice or fashion. A pretty woman goes to the hills in some unlucky hour for her spouse, and straightway becomes the rage with the gentlemanly loafers of the locality. They kill time with her, and she kills time with them. Her pretty head is turned with all the flatteries and attentions she receives from those despots, small and big, who are up in the clouds for Government, and womanlike she cannot but contrast the gaiety of this upper selfish life with the punkahs and the *ennui* of the lower regions. She is discontented henceforth whenever the months of March and April come round if she does not go to the hills, and we are sure that husbands and fathers ought to be greatly indebted to those gay cavaliers who make residence on the mountains so agreeable to their wives and daughters that the latter cannot be content to do their duty by them in the plains. No less ought they to feel a kindly sympathy with the Mrs. Topham Sawyers of society: ladies who are never tired of preaching that the duty a woman owes to her husband is to spend the hot weather invariably on the hills. The sermon is so disinterested, so well meant, and judicious, no doubt, that we wonder husbands and fathers do not subscribe for the presentation of testimonials to local Topham Sawyers, which things might take the shape, saving anything better, of the writings of "Ruffler" in *Vanity Fair*, a silver paint pot, or a wealth of golden tresses in a box. It has been said that the grandmammas of this generation were pretty well content to share their husbands' burdens and the heat of the day. Now Mrs. Topham Sawyer declares that this was because they were "old frumps" and had to travel to the mountains in palanquins and bullock coaches. However, it does not appear that the health of these ancient dames suffered seriously from living all the year round in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, or anywhere else on the plains, to judge from the appearance of some of them still living, who look healthier and have more natural colour in their cheeks than the woman essentially of the mountains. Probably, content and a cheerful reliance on Providence had a good deal to do with the preservation of their health—even the cool climate of the hills cannot be healthy for those who make excitement the end and aim of life there and put Providence aside. Nevertheless the nuisance grows, and it is possible that it will in time entail a proviso in the Marriage Service excepting the Indian hot weather from the period of existence in which a woman must vow an allegiance to her husband. But returning to the seasonal epidemic and its symptoms, there is something similar to it in London about the autumn A man's womankind becomes possessed with a craving for the seaside when the sultry August weather sets in, but there is this distinction between the annual migration here and at home, that the head of the family is bound to make one of the party in one country and he is not in the other. Mrs. Topham Sawyer, on being invited to account for this anomaly, retorts that "no one wants a husband on the hills. It is his business "to make money for his wife to spend there." According to this lady it is apparently the precious privilege of an Anglo Indian husband to work while his wife plays, and is supplying for a considerable season of the year the dancing and flirting material necessary to those bachelors whose residence on the hills would be desolate without it. This is Mrs Topham Sawyer's opinion on the subject as she candidly and openly avows it, for Mrs. T. S. is in some sort a woman of the age, and makes no secret of having come to India simply and solely for an income, and all the p

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL

CALCUTTA, 28TH FEB.

The Viceroy's Council met to-day. Mr. Hope presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill for restricting the transport of salt. Mr. Dalyell mentioned certain objections, and alluded to a new mode of levying the salt duty which he would like to see adopted. On the motion of Mr. Hope, the report of the Select Committee on the Presidency Magistrates' Bill was considered. Mr. Cowie and Raja Narendra Krishna objected to the extended powers given. Mr. Dalyell explained that similar powers had been exercised without objection by the Madras Magistrates for many years. The Bill, as amended, was passed. The special definition of pleader was omitted in consequence of its practically precluding the Lower Court pleaders from practising in the Police Courts. Mr. Hobhouse presented the report of the Select Committee on the Straits Settlement Emigration Bill. The Council then adjourned for a week.

THE RUMOURED PACIFIC INTENTIONS OF RUSSIA.

LONDON, 28TH FEB.

In the House of Commons last night the Hon. R. Bourke, in reply to a question as to whether there was any truth in the assertion that the Russian Army would be demobilized when Servia and Montenegro had signed peace with Turkey, said that nothing had been received either by the Government or Count Schoursloff in confirmation of the rumour for which the Times was responsible.

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 27TH FEB.

The Armistice between the Porte and Montenegro has been prolonged for twenty days, pending the issue of the peace negotiations now being carried on.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

WASHINGTON, 27TH FEB.

The Electoral Commission have given Governor Hayes the returning vote for South Carolina.

LONDON, 27TH FEB., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Sprats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	5 5/16d.
The Manchester Market has been flat.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6s. 7½d.
8½ lbs do.	8s.
40s. Mule Twist	1s.
3 per cent. Consols for account	96½
5 per cent. French Rente 1872	106½

Arrivals—Hurton and Aristocrat.
Departure—Europa.

LINE REPORTS.—28TH FEBRUARY.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Persian line right to London.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 28TH FEB., 4 P.M.

Mail steamer Deccan, from Calcutta, arrived.

We would invite the attention of our readers to the military letter from London which we publish this morning. It is the first we have had from the pen of one of the most accomplished and well informed military critics of the day, whose services we consider ourselves fortunate in having secured at a time when the questions he is most competent to discuss are of absorbing interest to Englishmen in all parts of the world.

The Bombay Legislative Council had again before them yesterday the New Cotton Frauds Prevention Bill for further consideration in detail in connection with the second reading. The chief amendments adopted were in respect of the fixing of the maximum fee to be levied on each bale of cotton; the abandonment by the Hon'ble Mover, Mr. Ravenscroft, of the clause providing for the levying of the fee on cotton used and manufactured in the Presidency; and the carrying out of the principle resolved upon at the last meeting in the substitution of confiscation as the punishment under the Act instead of fine or imprisonment. Section 20, as drafted, provided that the maximum fee that might be levied on each bale should be fixed at 4 annas. The Hon. Donald Graham moved an amendment to the effect that the maximum fee should be one anna, and said he thought that would provide sufficient funds for the adequate working of the Act if the expensive and useless Bombay establishment was done away with. Mr. Ravenscroft opposed the amendment, and urged that to remove the Bombay inspectors would be defeating the whole purpose of the Act, as a large quantity of cotton is still pressed in this city. He suggested a compromise by the substitution of 2 annas for 4 annas as the maximum fee. H. E. the Governor considered that the best course would be to fix the maximum fee at 2 annas, and assured Mr. Graham that he and the merchants generally might rely upon Government not allowing a single rupee to be expended beyond what was necessary. His Excellency thought that the office of the Chief Inspector in Bombay might be abolished without any detriment to the working of the Act. Mr. Graham, after the assurance from H. E. the Governor, agreed to the substitution of 2 annas for 4 annas as the maximum fee to be levied, and section 20 of the Bill was amended to that effect. The chief objections to the amendments substituting confiscation for fine and imprisonment as the punishment for adulteration of cotton were urged by the Hon. Mr. Rogers, who said the whole principle of the legislation was altered, and great power of annoyance and unnecessary interference with trade was placed in the hands of the inspectors. He gave notice that on these grounds he should oppose the third reading of the Bill, which will be proposed at the next meeting of the Council on Saturday. A full report of the discussion yesterday will appear in the *Bombay Gazette* to-morrow.

At its meeting held yesterday, the Town Council resolved that the exemption from payment of the wheel tax, hitherto allowed to municipal servants, should be at once withdrawn. The opinion of the members was that the exemptions granted up to this time had been clearly in breach of the Municipal Act.

A guard of honour, consisting of fifty rank and file, was paraded at the Apollo Bunder yesterday at 4.30 P.M. on the occasion of the departure of H. E. Syed Yakoob Khan, the Kashgar Envoy, on board the A. H. Lloyd Co.'s s.s. Memfi for Constantinople. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the saluting battery on the occasion.

The expenditure of seven lakhs of rupees on the erection of new barracks at Lucknow is said to have been sanctioned.

The Viceroy will, a contemporary says, entertain Sir Henry and Lady Norman at a banquet on Thursday (to-day).

The Prussian correspondent of the *Times* reports that the brother of Ameer of Kashgar has arrived at St. Petersburg on a special mission.

The quantity of Indian tea imported into London during the month of January last was 2,155,500lbs. as compared with 3,445 000lbs. imported during the corresponding month of last year.

In the month of January last gold to the value of Rs. 13,86 797 and silver to the value of Rs. 1,22,11,361 were imported to this country, whilst gold to the value of Rs. 48,126 and silver to that of Rs. 21,54,477 were exported. This leaves a net balance in favour of imports of Rs. 1,13,95,455.

Sir Stuart Hogg left Calcutta for England *via* Bombay on Thursday evening. He was met at the Howrah station by a large number of European and native gentlemen who bade him good speed, and hoped for his early return to these shores once more, prior to his final departure from India.

A rumour is current at Lahore that Simla will this year be the summer seat of the Punjab as well as of the Supreme Government, the Viceroy's desire to have the advantage of Mr. Egerton's advice in many questions of local legislation which will come before the Council during the next six months being given as the reason for the change.

The first number of the *Nineteenth Century*, which is to appear on March 1, will, it is announced, contain contributions by Mr. Tennyson, Mr. Gladstone, Sir John Lubbock, Mr. Grant Duff, Mr. Baldwin Brown, Bishop Ellicott, Mr. Matthew Arnold, Mr. Ralston, and Cardinal Manning. The April number will contain articles by Sir James Stephen, Lord Selborne, Dr. Martineau, Professor Clifford, and Mr. Arthur Arnold.

We regret to learn that Mr. A. Lyon, of the Bombay Civil Service, whose serious illness at Suez was announced a few days ago, died at Suez on the 5th February. Mr. Lyon joined the service in September 1864, and was appointed in 1865 Assistant Collector and Magistrate at Ahmednuggur. He was Assistant Judge and Session Judge at Tanna in 1867, and was appointed to a similar office at Rutnagiri in 1869, and at Ahmedabad in 1875, and afterwards again at Rutnagiri.

A new Russian loan was announced in the Berlin newspapers on Tuesday, February 6. Subscriptions are invited for the twelfth series of five per cent. Mortgage Credit Bonds, amounting to 10,000,000 silver roubles. The bonds are to be placed in Amsterdam, Berlin, Frankfort, Brussels, Antwerp, and St. Petersburg. Messrs. Rothschild and Sons of Frankfort, and Messrs. Bleichroder of Berlin. The price of subscription in Germany is 80 per cent.

Mr. Talbots Wheeler's book about the Imperial Assemblage is likely, it is said, to be a big volume. Mr. Wheeler has been writing an historical essay on Empire in India. He has tried, also, to present pictures of India, past and present: and especially to bring out the contrast between the state of India under native government and its present condition under the English. The book will be illustrated with portraits, pictures, and maps. It is now ready for the press, and will be published in London by Messrs. Longman and Co.

Admiral Sir Augustus Clifford, the Usher of the Black Rod, died on the night of the 8th February at his official residence at the House of Lords, after an illness of little over a week. The deceased baronet, who was in his eighty-ninth year, served in the navy from 1808 to 1831, and saw much service under Lord St. Vincent and other distinguished commanders. He sat in Parliament for some years as representative for Bandon Bridge and Dungarwan. In July, 1832, he was appointed Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod. He was created a baronet of the United Kingdom.

The death is announced of Major-General Arthur Shirley, at East Bergholt, near Colchester. General Shirley entered the army in 1830, served in Canada with the 7th Hussars from 1838 to 1842, and was actively employed during the rebellion of 1838-39 on the frontier. In March 1855, he was appointed to the command of the cavalry division of the Turkish contingent, with local rank of major-general, and held this command until the end of the Russian war. In January, 1856, he was sent to Schumla to inspect the Bashi-Bazouks, and was charged with the re-organization of that force. He retired from the army ten years ago.

Mr. Henry Tyrwhitt Jones Macnamara, one of the Railway Commissioners, died on the 2nd inst. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn in 1849 (having previously up to that time practised as a special pleader), and joined the Oxford circuit, where he for many years enjoyed a large business as a junior. The deceased was also for a considerable time Recorder of Reading, and was appointed one of the Railway Commissioners, in conjunction with Sir F. Peel and Mr. Price, upon the foundation of that tribunal in 1873, having been for a short time previously and up to that date county court judge for Marylebone.

According to the Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post*, Russia is once more carrying on her armaments with increasing despatch. New orders for war material of various kinds have quite recently been given on behalf of her Government to German firms. There are now eight Russian ships of war at San Francisco; the eighth arrived a few weeks ago. The same correspondent states that a formidable Russian squadron, consisting mainly of ironclads, is to enter the Mediterranean in the spring. The Grand Duke Constantine will hold the chief command, with Admiral Popoff for his chief of the staff.

The death is also announced of Captain J. E. Davis, R. N., well known as an authority on Arctic matters. He was "Master" in the Terror in the Antarctic Expedition, under Sir James Ross, 1839-1843. He was a capital draughtsman as well as a scientific seaman, and rendered most valuable services in the Hydrographic Department of the Admiralty. He had much to do with the experiments made for the improvement of deep-sea sounding, preparatory to the equipment of the Challenger. He was a contributor to the *Geographical Magazine* and to the *Athenæum*, and he was highly popular as a lecturer on Arctic subjects. Captain Davis retired but a few months ago from the Hydrographic Department.

A *Daily News* telegram from Washington says that the Electoral Commission on Feb. 8 refused to admit testimony on the *quo warranto* proceedings against the Hayes electors in Florida. This greatly strengthens the assumption that the Hayes certificates will be admitted. The hopes of the Democrats now rest, first, in securing the recognition of one Democratic elector in Oregon, which would make Tilden President; second, in getting a decision that a vacancy exists in Oregon on account of the ineligibility of one Republican elector which would throw the election into the House of Representatives; third, in establishing the ineligibility charged in other States—one such case in Florida, one in Illinois, two in Louisiana, and one in West Virginia.

We take from the Lahore paper the following account of a death from suffocation on Saturday morning last at the Lahore station of the S. P. and D. Railway:—"It appears that two points men occupying an empty waggon, (as a sleeping apartment) went to sleep last night with a charcoal fire burning and with the door of the waggon closed; and about 6-30 this morning on or about the arrival of a goods train, the jemadar of pointsmen on finding the two men on their respective points, went to the waggon and on opening the door of the waggon found one of the pointsmen dead, and the other in a dying state. The alarm was immediately given, and medical assistance was speedily on the spot, and we are happy to say that the restoratives applied have had the desired effect of restoring consciousness and life to the dying man."

A telegram from Berlin in the late evening edition of the *Pall Mall Gazette* of February 9, says:—"The Berlin morning papers of to-day comment favourably upon the Queen's Speech. They consider that the reserve evinced with respect to the Eastern Question may be looked upon as a promise that the cautious policy hitherto observed, pressing interference no further than is really necessary, will be maintained." The same paper publishes the following telegram from Berlin in reference to Prince Gortschakoff's circular.—"The powers have acknowledged the receipt of the Russian circular in pretty nearly identical terms, reserving to themselves further action, and postponing their reply until they have communicated on the subject among themselves. Beyond this acknowledgment, no reply has yet been given, nor is the matter looked upon as altogether urgent."

The eminent Coptic scholar, M. Eugene Revillout, has lately (the *Academy* says) made a discovery of great interest and importance. The Bibliotheque Nationale of Paris acquired two years ago a demotic papyrus, numbered 215, and having five columns of writing on the obverse side. The reverse has other columns in a different writing. It is this which M. Revillout has succeeded in deciphering, and he has found that the papyrus contains a portion of an ancient Egyptian chronicle, compiled apparently under the Ptolemies, and extending from the end of chapter vi. to the end of chapter xiii. The chronicle proves that the ancients were right in maintaining that Manetho's Egyptian history was based on earlier chronicles, and that the doubts cast on the existence of these have no foundation. It relates to the obscure period of Egyptian history which commenced with the expulsion of the Persians from the country, and lasted from B. C. 410 to 345.

A telegram from Constantinople, Feb. 8, in a late edition of the London papers of Feb. 9, states in reference to Midhat Pasha's banishment that the existence of a plot against the Sultan is now discredited in all quarters. The semi-official newspaper, *La Turquie*, says Midhat Pasha was dismissed because there was no longer any community of ideas between him and the Sultan, and because his conduct tended towards curtailing the power of the Sovereign. He was sent out of the Turkish dominions merely as a measure of precaution with a view to preventing excitement in the public mind. The *Turquie* adds that this occurrence does not involve any prejudice to the new institutions of the country. The s.s. Sumatra, carrying the London mails of Feb. 9, fell in with the Sultan's Yacht which entered the harbour of Brindisi with Midhat Pasha on board, just arrived from Constantinople. At an interview on board the Sultan's yacht the banished Minister Midhat said that the cause of his banishment was a difference of opinion with the Sultan on four articles of the new Constitution. Midhat yielded three of them to the views of the Sultan, but he held out on the remaining one, which happened to be the very one on which he was banished, which gave the Sultan power to banish any person who might be considered a dangerous person. To this article Midhat said he objected, but the Sultan refused to give way and made Midhat its first victim.

Indian Public Opinion writes as follows on Frontier affairs:—"In spite of official demerits we assure our readers that there is only too much foundation for what is so positively asserted to be unfounded. 33 men were killed or wounded in the Abazai raid. Lieutenant Jacob's supposed indiscretion is now under the consideration of the Government; yet all these events happened without Government letting the public know one word about them. Does Government think the public are children who will get into a panic if they hear that 33 of our coolies have been killed or that some savages have cut our telegraph wires? Or is the press of this country and are Englishmen to be put on a Russian footing, where you are ordered what and how much to believe? Officials may assert that the Hasan Kheyls have given in; we state that they have *nearly* given in. Officials may congratulate themselves on this success. We say that the Hasan Kheyls only muster 1,000 men, whilst the hostile Afreedees may bring together forty times that number. Officials may state that the rest of the tribes are giving in. We do not deny that there may be a few weak tribes that would prefer remaining neutral, but there is not the smallest doubt that the Pass Afreedees will secure the co-operation of at least 40,000 determined men to fight for their independence and our readers may accept it as an undeniable fact, that they will never give up the road without fighting for it. When we are assured 'that the Afreedee business is on the eve of satisfactory settlement,' this probably means that a very dark and stormy and lengthy night is to precede that consummation so much to be desired."

A CASE OF BAD TASTE IN CHURCH GATE STREET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I write you in the spirit of enquiry. What is an editorial? Are the gentlemen who write the editorial columns of a leading journal supposed to be possessed of better taste, and to have received a superior education, to the newsmongers who have the filling in of the "Local" column? I thought so until this morning, when, running my eye over the "leaders" of your local contemporary, I came across that piece of gratuitous information about a newly married couple. I know these people have nothing whatsoever to do with India. Your contemporary, though not quite clear about the name, is correct about the object of their visit—a honeymoon. Why should he advertise them thus? Can it be because the gentleman is a Canon that he is made the subject of such outrageous taste and such, still worse, grammar? I thought this sort of thing was confined to those very vulgar little boys who say "hurrah" when you pass them in the street for no reason except that you have on a new hat. I suspect the true explanation is that the notice was written either by one of the crew of the Strathleven or by one of the servants of the hotel and has found its way into the editorial columns through some mistake of the printer's devil.—Yours, &c.

INDIGNATION.

Bombay, 28th Feb.

NAREL TATTOOS: A WARNING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

Sir,—I should like to give a word of warning through your columns, if you will kindly let me, to those who may have to select tats at Narel and ask them to avoid, if possible, a very good looking black pony, with a glossy coat, and a wall-eye. On last Friday noon, he very nearly threw my companion, who was on him, right over the *khud*. The beast had a will of his own, and, in the contest between him and his rider as to who should be master, took no thought of the precipitous gulf yawning to receive both within a yard from the scene of the struggle.

My friend, acting on my advice, dismounted, and waited patiently until some of the other tats came up when he exchanged, and proceeded on a very safe animal, leaving the wall-eyed brute to be restored to the coolie who offered him for hire at the Narel station.

We had not proceeded half a mile higher up, my friend in front and I following him), when we heard a mad gallop behind, and a horse and rider dashed passed me with criminal recklessness, and pulled up alongside of my friend in a manner appallingly dangerous to his safety. It proved to be our wall-eyed friend surmounted by his indignant keeper. The coolie was angry and insolent, and insisted up n my friend finishing his ride up hill on the wall-eyed tat. My friend very properly cut short with his riding whip the dangerous arguments of the coolie who at once cooled down and allowed him to pass, but barred my progress.

"I shall go to the 'supreme' for justice," shouted he (meaning no doubt the worthy Superintendent of Matheran). "Here is my excellent tattoo's good name polled, and my to-day's hire gone!"

"Who is the owner of your tattoo?" enquired I.

"The messman at Narel," he replied.

Which was just the information I wanted. I resolved to expose the dangerous brute as soon as I could. To complain of him to the Collector of Tanna is absurd, it is such a small matter, and to do so to D. Niven is useless as Narel is out of his jurisdiction. The wisest plan is to write the warning in this way, and if by and bye anyone breaks his neck over the *khud* from off this precious brute, it will be because either he does not take in the *Bombay Gazette* or is careless enough to skip or neglect this letter.

Bombay, 26th Feb.

VERITAS.

BARODA FESTIVITIES.

(FROM A NATIVE CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, 24TH FEB.

The booming of guns and a rolling fire of musketry in the direction of the cantonment announced the dawn of the third day of the Baroda festivities. A review of the troops was held, but at which I was not present.

The same evening a magnificent dinner and ball were given to the European officers and ladies in the cantonment. The entertainment took place at the Muckerpoora Palace, which is, as every one knows, (the building and its vicinity have become historical since the visit of the Prince of Wales) about two miles from the city and is connected with it by a well-made road. The way lay through a beautifully cultivated part and the waning light of a young moon imparted a dim shadowy outline to the country around, and made the Palace, which was literally blazing with the light of lustres, appear a solitary speck amidst luxuriant vegetation.

After dinner healths were proposed and drunk with infinite gusto; and when Mr. Melvill stood up, and in choice language, proposed the health of their Highnesses Maharaja Gaekwar and Maharanee Jumna Bai, he was enthusiastically responded to. Raja Sir Madhava Rao then rose and said:—

Mr. Melvill, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Permit me, in behalf of their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharanee to thank you heartily for the kind manner in which their health has been proposed and responded to. We know that it is not a cold, conventional compliment that has just been paid, but that you all heartily wish them well. His Highness the young Gaekwar is, indeed, the most singularly fortunate Maharaja of Baroda. Apart from the storm-wave which bore him aloft and deposited him on the summit of rank and wealth, observe how bright and brilliant has been the short period which has passed since his accession. In the first place, nature has endowed him with a healthy constitution, with a cheerful temper, and with more than ordinary intelligence. Then he is the recipient of the tender care and affection of an eminent lady whose superior in sound sense the recesses of Asiatic seraglios might be explored in vain to discover. He is, moreover, under the assiduous instruction and guidance of a gentleman who dedicates all his energies to the well-being and moral advancement of his important charge. While the youthful ruler is thus being tended and trained, his country is making placid progress in the essential elements of security, justice, wealth and intelligence—a progress aided in no small measure by the wisdom and consideration of the British agents who have been successively the objects of the felicitous choice of the Government of India. This is not all. At an early period, His Highness had the honour and happiness of meeting His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and of receiving the highest marks of consideration and kindness. At the same time, His Highness had the pleasure of meeting Lord Northbrook, whose name is so intimately associated with the new career on which this State has launched. Then, the Heir to the British Empire honoured His Highness with a visit at Baroda itself, drew closer the relations between the two Governments, and stamped with royal recognition the altered order of things here. The Imperial Assemblage followed with all its unparalleled splendour. There, as you all know, His Highness received from the Viceroy marks of Imperial favour and personal friendship which will ever be prized as precious pledges of protection and security. There, also,—after long isolation—the representative of the Gaekwar house met those of the great brother houses of Scindia and Holkar dynasties, all whose fleet and federated horsemen had once spread terror, alike on the banks of the Indus, the Ganges and the Cauvery. The occasion enabled His Highness to visit several capital cities of the unified Empire—Delhi, with its fading Imperial glories; Agra, renowned for its marble monumental architecture; Lucknow, with all its tragic and heroic associations; and Benares, still the famous seat of Hindu learning and piety whose massive ghauts are still worn by the footsteps of countless pilgrims, and whose sacred character has survived innumerable wars and mutations of dominations. In all these respects, His Highness the young Gaekwar has already far outstrip ed his Royal predecessors. A career so singularly inaugurated is fraught with favourable auguries for the future. It is hoped that His Highness will become a truly model Prince; that the will wisely and cordially promote every useful progress in his dominions; that, in short, he will become an important co efficient power in the accomplishment of the colossal task England has undertaken in the East,—to set again afloat a long-stranded civilization and to impel it forward with all the vigour and velocity of an age, which has, indeed, abolished the slavery of man, but has substituted the far more relentless slavery of steam and electricity!

Sir Madhava Rao was loudly and long cheered, when he sat down after proposing the health of the Agent Governor-General.

To-day is the fourth day of the festivities. There were no amusements in the morning. The races, the last ones, are to come off on Monday next.

In the afternoon His Highness the Maharaja distributed prizes among the pupils of the Baroda High School. A big shamiana was therefore put up on the eastern side of the school alongside the road leading into the cantonment yard from the Raopoora street. There was a large assembly, and in it, I noticed with much pleasure, that almost all the Sirdars and nobles of the State were present.

Before the distribution of prizes began, the boys recited a portion of Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice."

The Maharaja acted his part very well, indeed. He touched the books which were handed over to the prize boys as they came up, who salaamed and went back to their seats. As soon as the business was over, His Highness rose and gracefully read out the following short address:—

Teachers and boys,—I am very glad to see you all. Both have worked hard. Go on in the same way. I have given to the boys some presents, but if they become wise, they will in the future win greater and better rewards. In this age every one must learn that all may be happy. I am trying to learn just like any of you; and I want you all to become wise and to give me your help in many ways when I grow up and begin to look after my country.

These are, indeed, royal sentiments, and the boy Prince seemed not to parrot the words, but to understand and mean what he uttered.

The company (the European portion of it and the nobles and officers) drove up to Motee Baugh, where everything was ready for a display of fireworks. Though moonshine detracted a little from the beauty of the rockets and skylights, the display was on the whole splendid, and much better than any that had taken place here since some years.

BOMBAY.

The Naval Volunteers.—Only *the Committee* of the Naval Volunteers are requested to attend at the National Bank to-day at 5-30 P.M., not any one else.

The Bible Society.—We are requested to state that the annual meeting of the Bible Society will be held in the Society's rooms at 8.30 this evening. The Bishop of Bombay will occupy the chair.

An Old Offender.—A noted character, named Rama Dhondoo, was yesterday sentenced to three months' hard labour by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, for stealing a quantity of cotton from a warehouse, the property of Dhurma Bhickajee.

Bombay Scottish Education Society.—The distribution of prizes of the Bombay Scottish Education Society will take place on Tuesday next at the Framjee Cowasjee Hall at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. H. E. Sir P. Wodehouse will preside.

Theft of Municipal Property.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Hindoo, named Ragoo Vitnack, was sentenced to five weeks' hard labour in the Common Jail by Mr. Nana Morojee, the Third Magistrate of Police, for stealing two baskets, the property of the Municipality.

The Governor's Band.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Victoria Gardens to-day at 5-45 P.M.:—

Quadrille	Auf der Moldau	Knobloch.
Selection	J. Puritani	Bellini.
Valse	Tout a Vous	Waldteufel.
Aria	Oberto, Conte di S. Bonifacio.	Verdi.
Selection	Genevieve de Brabant	Offenbach.
Galop	Durch die Luffe	Ziehrer.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The last of the Sunkersett Family.—We regret to announce the death of Bhowanershunker Venayekrao, aged seven years, the only surviving grandson of the late Hon. Juggunath Sunkersett, and the son of the late Mr. Venayekrao Juggunath Sunkersett. The melancholy occurrence took place at the well-known family residence at Breach Candy Road yesterday at noon after a short illness of seven or eight days fever. The late Mr. Venayekrao Juggunath Shunkersett left two sons but no daughters, the youngest of whom died six months after the death of his father and on the death of Bhowane eshunker Venayekrao, the surname of Sunkersett becomes extinct. Nearly a thousand persons attended the funeral.

Mahable-swar.—Though Matheran and even Khandalla are so much run after this year, our Mahableshwar correspondent declares that it is making no difference to the popularity of Mahableshwar and that the houses are being taken up very fast now. There are still some marked "To Let," and those who think of going to the Hills this year had better look sharp if they expect to secure a house for the season. Some attempt to make grass-houses among the trees, but they are not very safe—where servants are so careless, and where snakes and scorpions are not uncommon. In addition to these disadvantages, they cannot be secured at night, and may be entered as easily as an open tent. Several native gentlemen have taken houses for the season: some of the well-known old houses have been bought by Parsee merchants, and are now very much improved. The climate is delightful and there is no sickness among those who have already come up. Those who came up looking pale and sickly, have now a fine colour. It is a pleasure to see the happy, rosy cheeked children. The strawberries are already very good, and plenty of good and cheap milk can be had for the little ones. This is a great advantage which Mahableshwar possesses over every other large sanitarium that our correspondent has visited. Dr. Mackenzie has greatly improved the Government bungalows, and we are told that he has effected all the improvements at less cost than the barely necessary repairs of former days. Dr. Mackenzie is a good and energetic Superintendent, and has done a great deal for Mahableshwar, especially in the matter of water supply. He deserves great praise for the fine wells which he has lately constructed, under his own superintendence and at so small a cost.—*Deccan Herald*.

The Billiard Champion's Farewell.—The following letter has been addressed to the *Englishmen*:—

Sir,—On my departure from Calcutta, allow me through the medium of your valuable journal to express my best thanks to the public of this city for the very liberal patronage they have accorded to me during my stay here. My reception and treatment have been all that the most exacting could desire, and I feel that I cannot sufficiently express my gratitude to all those who have so generously given me their support. To those gentlemen who so kindly and willingly came forward to play against me, my thanks are especially due, as I can well appreciate the sacrifice they made in overcoming their natural reluctance to appear before the public; and it is a real pleasure to me to say that the games I have played in Calcutta have been some of the pleasantest I have played out of England.

To yourself and your brethern of the Fourth Estate my thanks are also due for the kind and flattering notices you have always assisted me with. My experience of Calcutta has confirmed the accounts I have always heard of the kindness and good nature of the Indian Press.

It is with feelings of regret that I take leave of the City of Palaces, and I look forward with pleasure to the time when I shall again visit it, which I hope will not be far distant.

JOHN ROBERTS, JR.

Calcutta, February 24, 1877.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA INTERNATIONAL POLO MATCH.

ENGLISH *vs.* SCOTCH.

The names of the players are as follows—

ENGLISH.	SCOTCH.
J. C. Crawley-Boevey, Esq.	Hon. D. Graham.
G. K. Remington, Esq.	Adair Crigie, Esq.
C. Young, Esq.	A. Ambegrombie, Esq.
Cecil Gray, Esq.	C. B. Forbes, Esq.
H. Cartwright, Esq.	M. R. Wyer, Esq.
Colours: Blue and White.	Colours: Red and White.
Umpire: J. De Symons, Esq.	Umpire: Percy Benn, Esq.

A tent will be pitched for ladies, and spectators are earnestly requested to keep behind the lines. After the match is over the half yearly general meeting will take place in the Pavilion.

By the kind permission of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief the Band of H. M. S. Undaunted will play the following selections at the Polo Match to-day:—

March	Teut-nia	Kuhner.
Selection	Les Pres St. Ge vais	Lecocq's.
Waltz	Dream of the Ocean	Gungl.
Waltz	The Reigning Beauty	D'Albert.
Waltz	Falsenappa	Strauss.
Waltz	Amor-tem Tanze	Gung'l.
Galop	Veber Stock und Stein	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 27th February 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	29.906 Fah.
Temperature of the Air	77°
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72°
Dew Point	69°
Relative humidity of Air	77
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 2 p.m.)	86°
Minimum do. do. (read at 6 a.m.)	71°
General direction of wind	WNW, NW, NNE, E, WNW, NW, NNW, NNE,
Movement of wind in 24 hours	307.

THE ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

Another very pleasant evening's entertainment was given last night by the English Opera Bouffe Company at Grant Road Theatre. The house was well filled. The reception given to Wallace's charming opera Maritana was very enthusiastic, and was well deserved. The many good songs and duets were carefully and effectively rendered by Miss Elcia May, Mrs. Vernon, and Mr. Vernon, and the entire performance was highly creditable; the interest of the audience being well sustained throughout. Madame Tasca's accompaniment was excellent, and her playing of choice selections between the acts, was received with loud applause. The selection from Traviata, played between the second and third acts was followed by loud demands of *encore*, which were responded to. The next performance will take place on Saturday next, when Charles Lecocq's popular comic opera of La Fille de Madame Angot will be put on the boards of Grant Road, and when we may certainly anticipate a very crowded house.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Council held yesterday at the Municipal offices, there were present Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., in the chair; Lieut. Colonel Hancock, Dr. Cook, Dr. Blaney, Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C. S. I., Messrs. F. Mathew, Shantaram Narayen, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Raghunath Narayen Khote, and Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Mr. Grant, Acting Municipal Commissioner, Dr. Weir, Mr. Braham, and Mr. Barrow were also present. Colonel Hancock, Sir Frank Souter, and Dr. Cook came in after Mr. Dosabhoy had been voted to the chair.

The Council granted sanction to the taking up of the following piece of ground for street improvement:—1·60 square yards or thereabouts at No. 23, Cammatteepoora 4th street, from Rajuna, widow of Poestey Moockajee, at Rs 5 per square yard.

It was agreed to postpone the further consideration of a memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding correspondence on the subject of water-supply to the shipping, and stating that the Port Trustees' offer of 8 annas per 1,000 gallons may be accepted under certain conditions.

Sanction was given to the transfer of Rs. 63-10-7 from savings in section II (Painting Iron Railings) of the grant for Elphinstone Circle Gardens to meet excess of that amount over the grant for 1876 for the Victoria Gardens.

Sanction was given to the expenditure of Rs. 395 for clothing and belts for havildar and sepoys of the Tulsi Water Works Establishment.

Sanction was given to the payment of Rs. 784-13-9 from the cash balance, pending further advances on account of the New Loan for printing, stationery, drawing materials, &c. &c., on account of the Tulsi Water Works.

A letter was read from the Municipal Commissioner, No. 1012 of 1877, to Mr. Purbhoodass Pranjeewandass, informing him in accordance with the resolution of the Town Council dated 12th December 1876 that the amount of compensation he had settled to be paid on account of the ground taken up for the improvement of Girgaum Back Road, is as under:—838 square yards of ground at Rs. 12 per square yard, Rs. 10,056; compensation for his compound wall, Rs. 1,860; compensation for Rs. 60; compensation for a well to be covered over Rs. 200; total Rs. 12,176.

The letter was ordered to be recorded.

The seal of the Corporation was affixed to a conveyance from Soorabjee Cowasjee Mistree of 9·58 square yards of ground at No. 17, Church Street, Mazagon, taken up for street improvement. Also to a conveyance from Zaoran Chaya Nackwa of 5·27 square yards of ground at No. 94, Chinch Bunder Row, taken up for street improvement.

Exemption of Municipal officers from payment of wheel tax.

The next matter was a letter from Mr. Hutchinson, Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Assessor, dated 17th February, stating the grounds under which he exempted certain Municipal officers from payment of the wheel tax.

The Chairman read a long explanation from Mr. Hutchinson. His authority was letters and verbal instructions from Mr. Arthur Crawford, late Municipal Commissioner. At one time Mr. Hutchinson had submitted a list of the officers to be exempted to Mr. Crawford, who sanctioned it. In some instances, the amount of the tax was compounded at one-half. The exemptions were continued in the time of Mr. Hope and Mr. Pedder. The Assessor compl ined of being taxed, in a previous resolution of the Town Council, with continuing the exemptions in breach of the Municipal Act.

Mr. Shantaram—The resolution assumes that the Assessor had committed a breach of the Act.

The Chairman said, strictly speaking, a breach of the Act there had been.

Dr. Blaney was of opinion that the first Commissioner make a mistake in granting the exemptions; and the Assessor allowed succeeding Commissioners to made the same mistake. A man of Mr. Hope's intelligence had the law pointed out to him—would have at once refused to sanction the exemption. There could be no doubt the officer responsible for pointing out the law on the subject was the Assessor himself.

The Chairman read the opinion of the solicitors to the Municipality, to whom the matter had been referred. They thought that the Municipal Commissioner had no power to exempt Municipal officers from the payment of the tax; but that, under section 104, the Corporation had the power to leave it to the Commissioner to reduce or alter the amount of the tax in the case of Municipal officers.

Mr. Shantaram said they could bring the discussion to a close by deciding that the exemption cannot be continued. He therefore proposed that the Municipal Commissioner be recommended to at once withdraw the exemption hitherto allowed to Municipal officers, it being contrary to law.

The Chairman suggested that the Assessor's explanation to be accepted as satisfactory.

Mr. Raghunath said the Council, in the previous resolution, did not mean anything personal to the Assessor.

Dr. Blaney said he thought it was an exhibition of incompetence on the part of the Assessor, who ought to have pointed out the law to the previous Commissioners.

Sir Frank Souter said Mr. Hope was a barrister-at-law and must have known the meaning of the section. (A laugh.)

Mr. Mathew suggested as an addition to Mr. Shantaram's proposition that the Assessor's explanation be recorded.

The addition was made, and the resolution was passed accordingly.

The Desiccating Machine.

The next subject was a letter from Messrs. Wheatley, Madden and Co., dated 22nd February, stating (1) that Mr. Hart, the machine sent out by Messrs. Millburn and Co., to re-erect the desiccating machine, having completed the work, was to leave for England by the mail of the 26th idem and (2) that the members of the Town Council would pay the machine a visit in order to satisfy themselves with its perfect working and the results already attained.

The matter was allowed to stand over; Mr. Hart to be requested to prolong his stay for another month.

Bhatta to Lascars.

Sanction was given to the payment of batta at the rate of one anna per diem to the peons and lascars employed at Tooli and Vehar.

The Council then proceeded with a further consideration of the bye-laws.

HIGH COURT.—1ST MARCH.

(Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent.)

Long Causes.

392-74—J C Cama—Adurjee Dadabhoy vs Vithoba Pandoorng and others—F Chalk—Part heard.

388-75—P Kawasjee—Pestonjee Rustomjee vs Lalbhoy Vullubhoy and another—F and Smith and Macfarlane.—Part heard.

573-76—Remington, Hore and Langley—Lalavaboo and another vs Premjee Moljee and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass and H and C.

188-76—Chalk—Meherbai vs Joseph C. Lawrence and others—Jefferson and Payne.

229-76—L Fletcher—Nameebai vs Pudma Maloo—Balcrishna and B.

660-76—M H Khan—Eliazer Ezoobjee Sanker vs Nenbai widow—Tyabjee and Sayani.

429-75—Jeffardine and P per—Sewlall Bohwanidass vs Yurjee Nanda Madhowdass and others.

228-76—Prescot and Win

used any language denying or disputing the reality of those obligations. What I have said, and what I say again, is this—that interference in the internal affairs of a foreign country is one of those remedies which ought to be used only very rarely, and not without real occasion. You cannot have a worse Government for any country than one composed of a committee of foreign representatives to regulate its action. They, in the first place, would not be likely long to pull together; in the next place their acquaintance with the affairs of the country would be naturally very limited, and above all, they would be altogether irresponsible. These are, I believe, all the remarks with which I need trouble your lordships at present. The noble earl opposite asked whether there was any further information with regard to the Bulgarian massacres to be produced. The papers which have been laid on the table will, I think, give the latest cases in connexion with that subject. For the rest, I am quite aware that the discussion of this evening is only the beginning of many discussions which will probably be held on this question. We have done our utmost for the maintenance of peace. We believe we have done that which at the time was possible. If we have succeeded in preserving the peace of Europe we shall be amply rewarded for the many anxieties of the past year. If we fail,—and of course it is possible we may fail,—we shall still not be sorry that we have done our utmost to abridge and lessen a calamity which we may not have been successful in wholly averting. In any case, we put what we have said and done fully before the country, and we shall appeal with confidence to the country and to Parliament. (Loud cheers.)

The Duke of Argyll, after complimenting Lord Salisbury for the motives which induced him to go to Constantinople, quoted from Lord Beaconsfield's speeches for the purpose of showing that there had been a distinct change of policy on the part of the Government in reference to the Eastern Question, and he added that there would be no peace in Europe until the well-being of the Christian subjects of Turkey was secured.

The Earl of Beaconsfield, who, on rising, was received with general cheering, said,—My Lords,—The noble duke who has just addressed us told us that he would reserve his opinion on this great Eastern Question which so agitated Europe until he had read the papers. What may be his effusion after that intention has been informed, with my little experience of this House I pretend not to predicate; but I doubt whether he will be able, in those circumstances, and on that occasion, to show more violent heat than he has in the present. The noble duke has charged us with laying it down as a principle that in no circumstances could we advise coercion to be used with reference to the matter in which the country now is so deeply interested. I listened in vain to my noble friend if he were to express assent to so unlimited a dogma. What I understood my noble friend to say—and I apprehend there are few acquainted with the circumstances of the case who would not agree with him—was this—that coercion was not the policy of this country in reference to the state of the Christian population; and my own opinion is that if we had had recourse to coercion, or if coercion had even been threatened, these massacres would have been greatly extended and aggravated. (Hear, hear.) I should like to collect from the noble duke what he believed to be the elements of this great Eastern Question, whose shadow darkens Europe. The noble duke has treated entirely as if it referred to the condition of the Christian subjects of the Porte. I believe there is a very general anxiety among all parties in this country, and, indeed, on the part of most European Governments, to ameliorate and to secure the amelioration of the Christian subjects of the Porte. The noble duke says that that is a matter which we entirely discard; but surely this is not a just description of the policy of the Government. We commenced by giving our adhesion to the Andrassy Note, which involved a very great interference with the condition of the Christian subjects of the Porte. In my opinion, if it had been introduced more favourably to the notice and consideration of Europe, and if it had been worked out in detail, it contained practical proposition, which, in quiet times, were susceptible of affirming, and would have effected, for that population most of the great results that were desired. Am I to understand from the noble duke that the only element of this great Eastern Question is the condition of the Christian subjects of the Porte? I am sure that he, a statesman who has had to do with public affairs, could hardly attempt to enforce so proposition so fundamentally weak. Surely, when the noble duke calls upon us to join with the other Powers of Europe to form a compact body in order that we may effect the object he desires, he cannot have forgotten that the assembled Powers of Europe, when they have to consider this great Eastern Question, have to consider something else besides the mere amelioration of the condition of the Christian subjects of the Porte. Surely some of the elements of the distribution of power in the world are involved in this great question. It is a question in which is involved the existence of Empires; and really it does appear to me we shall never come to a solution of this great question—which probably may happen in the lives of some whom I am now addressing, though not in my own—if we are to discard from it every political consideration, and to believe that the only element with which we have to deal is the amelioration of the condition of the Christian subjects of the Porte. To my mind it is quite clear that if the Powers of Europe work in the direction only, and work, as they probably will, in that direction only, without the energy that is necessary to effect the object, their interference will only aggravate the condition of the Christian subjects of the Porte and bring about those very calamities and distressing consequences of which we have had such recent and such bitter experience. If this matter is really to be treated it must be treated by statesmen; we must accurately know who are to be responsible hereafter for the condition of this population; we must know what changes in the distribution of territory in the most important part of the globe are to be made as the consequence of this attempted solution; and it is only by considerations of that kind, it is only by bringing our minds, free from all passion, to a calm and sagacious consideration of this subject (cheers), and viewing it as statesmen, that we can secure the great interests of this country, which are too often forgotten in the declamatory views of the circumstances with which we have to deal practically; it is in this way only we can secure that amelioration in the condition of the population of the Ottoman Empire, which we all desire. I trouble your lordships to-night with great reluctance (cheers); I would rather have listened to the debate than have taken part in it. However, I could not but enter my protest against the view and speech of the noble duke upon this question; and I reserve to myself to meet him on the occasion of which he has given notice when I shall be happy not only to hear his views, but humbly and with due modesty to offer my own. (Cheers.)

Lord Cardwell declared that the statement that the Government were not prepared to use force to obtain concessions from Turkey was most imprudent, as being calculated to encourage a refusal of any demands which might be made, while

The Marquis of Salisbury.—I must commence the few observations I have to make with the commonplace protest that I do not intend to enter on this question until the papers are before the House. When they are, I think the noble duke opposite will not find that they support his doubts as to whether a speech of my noble friend behind me expressed views that were fully authorized and sanctioned by a united Cabinet. I rise rather to protest against the view laid down as to the duty of the Government with respect to coercion—viz, that it ought to adopt a course which in times past has been too popular with Governments of the colour of the noble duke opposite, and use threats of coercion while we are hazy in our own minds as to whether we shall follow them up or not. Now, whatever other opinions may be formed on this subject, I must lay this down with some confidence, that any threat or intimation of a threat of coercion should never be made by the British Government until it is absolutely prepared to follow up those threats. (Cheers.) It is very easy to talk of threatening coercion against the Turkish Government, but have you picked the idea to pieces in your own mind what you mean by coercion? (Hear, hear.) I know it means that your Fleet may sail up the Bosphorus and threaten Stamboul; but, suppose Turkey refuses, you can do nothing else. I do not suppose that military coercion, considering the extent of the Turkish Empire, would be a course which military strategists would recommend. A naval coercion would naturally be adopted, but suppose Turkey refuses—you might indeed dethrone the Ottoman dynasty, and that would be the signal for confusion and anarchy in every part of the Empire. You announce to all the Mahomedan population that the dynasty to which they have for hundreds of years been attached, and to which they are attached still, has been struck down by a Christian Power in the cause of Christians. The Mahomedan population being armed and the Christian population being still unarmed, what would be the result but a frightful repetition of those terrible scenes of which we have heard so much. The policy of coercion is with respect to any country as regards its internal affairs one of the gravest and most responsible policies which a Government can adopt. It used to be somewhat in fashion. We have tried it in past times, but I doubt if we have ever tried it with effect and benefit to those whose condition we desired to ameliorate. In more recent times we have sometimes threatened without carrying coercion out; but I do not think that on these occasions we have been more really kind and beneficent towards those in whom we were interested. I do not desire to make any pledges for the future. In the speech of my noble friend the Foreign Minister there was no language pledging the Government to the future. He stated what our policy had been in the past. He stated that he thought intervention as a rule was exceedingly dangerous and responsible. He stated that the grounds of it depended on considerations of high expediency and that he would not pledge himself that there was no contingency in which inaction would cease to be our duty. I think he went as far as it is the duty of a Foreign Minister to go. It is not the duty of any Foreign Minister to announce contingent policies in this House. (Cheers.) But I must demur to the conclusion that because he has not threatened coercion, and because he has not intimated what he should do in certain contingencies, that there is any want of friendliness on our part or of interest in the lot of the deeply suffering subjects of the Porte. (Cheers.) I feel sure when my noble friend who has just sat down reads the papers he will be convinced that our feelings, though they may not perhaps, be expressed with so much eloquence, are not less earnest than those who criticize our proceedings. (Hear, hear.) So with regard to the insurrection which my noble friend hoped would speedily be put down. Has the noble lord rightly considered all the sufferings that followed, the terrible dangers that then existed, and the uncertainty that still hung over the fate of those engaged in it? I deny the doctrine laid down that insurrection even under a much worse government than that of the Porte is always legitimate. It is only legitimate under a very bad government when it has every prospect of success. My noble friend knew the sufferings and the miseries that were in store for them, and he wished their relief might come through the slow process of persuasion rather than through the dangers of a bloody insurrection; and after all the events that have so deeply moved our people I think my noble friend has shown that he was wise and sagacious in saying that the insurrection should be allowed to continue. (Cheers.) My lords, I feel that we are under a great disadvantage in attempting to prolong any such discussion as this in the absence of papers. It has only been necessary to speak because I observed in the speeches of the noble lords opposite an attempt to attach to the opinions we entertain and the policy we have pursued a want of sympathy with that Christian population which has so deeply suffered. I desire to repudiate that imputation in the most distinct and emphatic manner, and to say that their interests have never been absent from our minds but we have also had present to our minds the danger that hasty and unwise action might produce to those whom we designed to benefit. We entertained the hope, and still entertain it, that by slow and peaceful means all our objects might be accomplished. (Cheers.)

THE OFFICIAL DISPATCHES ON THE CONFERENCE.

(Standard.)

LORD SALISBURY'S INSTRUCTIONS.

The promise made in the Queen's Speech at the opening of Parliament has been promptly redeemed by the publication of two very considerable volumes of correspondence relating to the Eastern Question. The larger of these, which consists of some 750 pages, relates mainly to the outbreak of war between Servia and Montenegro and Turkey, and the arrangements for the armistice, the latter part being accompanied by maps. It also contains in full the official reports on the Bulgarian massacres. The other volume, confined within the modest dimensions of about 370 folio pages, sets forth the correspondence relating to the Conference. The first dispatch is from the Earl of Derby to the Marquis of Salisbury, and contains the instructions given to him and to Sir Henry Elliot. These are very minute and detailed, and occupy much more space than can be given to them in the columns of a newspaper. After referring to preliminary negociations for a Conference, Lord Derby states what were the bases for deliberation proposed by England and accepted by the other Powers. These were:—

"1. The independence and the territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

"2. A declaration that the powers do not intend to seek for, and will not seek for, any territorial advantage, or any exclusive influence or any concession that may affect the commerce of their subjects which those of every other nation may not equally obtain.

"Such a declaration was made on the 17th of September, 1840, in the protocol for the pacification of the Levant, and again on the 3rd of August, 1860, in regard to the pacification of Syria.

"3. The basis of pacification proposed to the Porte on the 25th of September, viz.:—

"(a.) The *status quo*, speaking roughly, both as regards Servia and Montenegro.

"(b.) That the Porte should simultaneously undertake, in a protocol to be signed at Constantinople with the representatives of the mediating powers, to grant to Bosnia and Herzegovina a system of local or administrative autonomy, by which is to be understood a system of local institutions which shall give the population some control over their own local affairs and guarantees against the exercise of arbitrary authority. There is to be no question of a tributary state.

"Guarantees of a similar kind to be also provided against maladministration in Bulgaria.

"The reforms already agreed to by the Porte in the note addressed to the representatives of the powers on the 13th of February last to be included in the administrative arrangements for Bosnia and the Herzegovina, and, so far as they may be applicable, for Bulgaria."

After expressing an opinion that the question of peace with Servia and Montenegro ought to present no difficulties, Lord Derby goes on to say—

"The Turkish government have made strong objections to signing a protocol, alleging that, should they consent to do so, the prestige and authority of the Porte in all parts of the empire would be impaired, and they have asked whether it would not be sufficient that the promise should be made in identic notes to the foreign representatives.

"The Turkish government have also strongly remonstrated against the proposal to grant any system of administrative autonomy to the provinces. They have stated that the greatest inconvenience would be caused by the diplomatic discussion of questions of purely internal administration, and declared that they should consider any action which had for its object the interposition of the powers between the populations of Bosnia and Herzegovina and their legitimate authority, to be an infringement of the rights of sovereignty and independence of the Porte, arguing further that an exceptional form of government for the insurgent provinces would be an encouragement to fresh disorders in other parts of European Turkey, and would seriously disturb the general economy of the Empire.

"Her Majesty's government have been unable to agree in this view of the matter. They have replied that the mere announcement of reforms by the Porte cannot be accepted as sufficient, and that even if her Majesty's government would be disposed to accept such an announcement no other power would do so; that a protocol was signed with the Porte in regard to the Lebanon in 1860, and that as a matter of fact the Porte has been in correspondence with the powers for the last two years with regard to the pacification of the provinces, and both accepted and urged on the acceptance of her Majesty's government, the note of Count Andrassy.

"The objection to the grant of reforms to Bosnia and Herzegovina because they might occasion discontent elsewhere seems to her Majesty's government to be equally untenable.

"The immediate necessity of the situation is to restore tranquillity to the disturbed provinces. The course of events has made it obvious that this can now only be done by concert with the powers, and it is in vain for the Porte to expect that the powers will be satisfied with the mere general assurances which have already been so often given, and have proved to be so imperfectly executed. If the Conference should decide upon a scheme of administration for these particular provinces, which may be applicable with advantage to other provinces, it will be open to the Porte to extend it to them. No doubt the Conference will give due weight to the reforms already promulgated, which will properly form an important element for consideration, but pacification cannot be obtained by proclamations, and the powers have a right to demand in the interest of peace of Europe, that they shall examine for themselves the measures required for the reform of administration of the disturbed provinces, and that adequate security shall be provided for carrying these measures into operation.

"Her Majesty's government have thought it desirable to refer to these objections advanced by the Porte as they will probably be again put forward at the Conference on your Excellency's arrival at Constantinople, and it is therefore right that you should be in a position to state positively that they cannot be entertained."

Reference is then made to the five points of the Andrassy Note, substantially accepted by the Porte, and, indeed, put forward many years ago in the famous Hatti-Humayoun of 1856, but never acted upon. With regard to the outrages in Bulgaria, we find the following paragraph:—

"In the absence of any effort on the part of the Porte to effectually repair the injuries which the apathy and misconduct of the local officials allowed to be inflicted on the Christian population, her Majesty's government have felt compelled to consider the means which may be best adapted for ensuring the reform of the administration in the districts affected, as well as in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and it will probably be found that such measures, in order to be effectual, will have to be extended over the whole vilayet of Adrianople, and possibly of the Danube also.

"While giving the population some control over their own local affairs, the Conference basis provides that there shall be guarantees against the exercise of arbitrary authority in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and also against maladministration in Bulgaria.

"The whole history of the Ottoman Empire since it was admitted into the European concert, under the engagements of the Treaty of Paris, has proved that the Porte is unable to guarantee the execution of reforms in the provinces by Turkish officials, who accept them with reluctance, and neglect them with impunity."

Detailed suggestions are annexed for the self-government of the provinces, and the instructions conclude as follows:—

"Her Majesty's government have not endeavoured to offer more than the outline of a system of local self-government, in which they have aimed at the establishment of provincial administration under governors whose ability and integrity would be vouched for by the guarantee of a diplomatic veto, acting with provincial elective assemblies having control over the local taxation, with permanent judges and other high officials appointed under a similar guarantee, and with a reformed system of local militia and police, the removal of any remaining Christian disabilities, the improvement of the land laws, and the amelioration of the condition of the whole agricultural population.

"Her Majesty's government believe that if some such system of local self-government could be established it would form the best guarantee for the well being of these provinces, and open the way to the general adoption of reformed and constitutional government throughout the Turkish empire.

"Having thus stated the nature of the guarantees which her Majesty's government consider may fairly be demanded of the Porte, it remains for me to state explicitly that her Majesty's government cannot countenance the introduction into the Conference of proposals, however plausible or well intentioned, which would bring foreign armies into Turkish territory in violation of the engagements by which the guaranteeing powers are solemnly bound.

"In authorising your Excellency to declare this determination on the part of Her Majesty's government at the Conference, should occasion require it, they desire at the same time that it should be understood by the Porte that Great Britain is resolved not to sanction misgovernment and oppression, and that if the Porte by obstinacy or apathy opposes the efforts which are now making to place the Ottoman Empire on a more secure basis, the responsibility of the consequences which may ensue will rest solely with the Sultan and his advisers.

"The Queen relies upon this country being represented by your Excellency and Sir H. Elliot in the Conference with discretion, judgment and firmness, and trusts that the result of its deliberations may be to secure the welfare of the population of Turkey and the preservation of the peace of Europe."

The rest of the correspondence adds but little to our actual knowledge at the present moment, though every page of it contains something to show how thoroughly the attitude of the government has been misunderstood or misrepresented by its opponents. A dispatch of Nov. 24 to the Marquis of Salisbury speaks in very severe terms of the apathy of the Turkish government with regard to the crimes in Bulgaria:—

"Chefket Pacha has been retained in posts of honour, and although Achmet Aga has been at last arrested, his son, who is accused of being equally culpable, has been allowed to escape, and is in concealment among the Mussulmans.

"The Turkish authorities have only sent a sum of 7000*l.* for the rebuilding and repair of the villages, although the Turks themselves have estimated the amount required at 30,000*l.*; and at one place Ali Bey, a notorious fanatic and a participator in the outrages, has been appointed to superintend the works.

"Nothing whatever appears to have been done to restore the industries of the Christian population. From the reports which have reached her Majesty's government it is doubtful how many of the eighty women have been restored to their homes. Sixty eight women and children are stated to have been brought back to Batak but others still remain in the hands of their captors, or are otherwise retained; and the efforts of the Pacha of Salonica to recover those who had been taken to that province have been impeded by the Mutessarif of Drama, and other subordinates.

"Instead of examples having been made on the spot, the inquiries of the commission under Sadoullah Bey have been conducted at a distance from the scene of the principal outrages, and no increase have had consequently to be summoned from a considerable distance the proceedings being thus delayed, the effect of examples lost and the ends of justice to a great extent frustrated.

"The conduct of the commission has also been in many other aspects most unsatisfactory; the few members of it who have shown any capacity for judicial investigation have been checked and hindered by the interruptions of their colleagues, and months after the massacre of hundreds of women and children, and of unarmed men, the commissioners are still considering whether such murders are crimes."

The following dispatch from Lord Augustus Loftus to Lord Derby makes nonsense of a good deal that has been written in some journals of late:—

"Having observed that in the press and elsewhere an opinion has been expressed assuming that the speech of his Majesty the Emperor at Moscow has been made as a rejoinder to the speech delivered by the Earl of Beaconsfield at Guildhall, I think it right to inform your lordship that from information which has reached me from a reliable source I am assured that his Imperial Majesty had no cognisance of the Earl of Beaconsfield's speech at the time when he addressed the deputations in that capital."

As regards the general policy of England, we find a dispatch from Lord Derby dated as early as the 22nd of December:—

"I have the honour to inform your Excellency that her Majesty's government have decided that England will not assent to, or assist in, coercive measures, military or naval, against the Porte.

"The Porte must, on the other hand, be made to understand, as it has from the first been informed, that it can expect no assistance from England in the event of war.

"In the event of the Porte persisting in refusal, and the Conference failing, your Excellency will of course come away; and it will be desirable in that case that Sir Henry Elliot should also come to England to report upon the situation, leaving a secretary in charge of the embassy.

"These are the views of her Majesty's government, and your Excellency may use your own discretion as to the language which you shall hold."

The remaining dispatches merely tell the history of the Conference and of the efforts made by Lord Salisbury to bring the Turks to reason concerning the Bulgarian outrages. Some absurd notions as to a supposed disagreement in the Cabinet may, however, be dispelled by the publication of the following, with which we must conclude our quotations:—

THE EARL OF DERBY TO THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

"Foreign Office, February 5, 1877.

"My Lord,—I have received and laid before the Queen your Excellency's dispatch of the 22nd ultimo, inclosing the protocol of the last meeting of the Conference, and reporting that your Excellency intended to leave Constantinople with as little delay as possible; and I am commanded by her Majesty to convey to you the entire approval of her Majesty and her Majesty's government of your proceedings throughout the Conference, and your departure from Constantinople at its close.

"I have at the same time the honour of expressing to your Excellency the high sense which the Queen and her Majesty's government entertain of the ability, energy, and patriotic motives which have marked your Excellency's conduct of the very important duties entrusted to you as special ambassador."

THE RUSSIAN CIRCULAR.

The following is a translation from the French text of the Note:—

"Circular of the Chancellor of the Empire to the Ambassadors of Russia at Berlin, Vienna, Paris, London, and Rome, dated St. Petersburg, January 19:—

"The refusal of the Porte to accede to the wishes of Europe has made the Eastern crisis enter upon a new phase. The Imperial Cabinet has regarded it from the beginning as an European question, which should and could only be solved by the unanimous accord of the Great Powers. In fact, any exclusive and personal *arrière pensée* was repudiated by all the Cabinets. The difficulty was thus reduced to bringing the Turkish Government to rule the Christian subjects of the Sultan in a just and human manner, in order not to expose Europe to permanent crisis, revolting to her conscience and disturbing her repose. The question was, therefore, one of humanity and general interest. The Imperial Cabinet in consequence endeavoured to bring about a general European accord in order to allay the crisis and prevent its recurrence. It came to an understanding with the Austro-Hungarian Government as the most immediately interested, in order to submit to the European Cabinets proposals which might serve as the basis of a general understanding and of common action. These proposals, which were embraced in the despatch of Count Andrassy of the 13th (30th) December, 1875, obtained the adhesion of all the Great Powers and that of the Porte. The want of an executory sanction having, however, rendered this understanding barren, the Cabinets were formally requested by the Berlin Memorandum to state their views regarding the principle of an eventual accord, with a view to the adoption of more efficacious means of effecting their common object. The agreement not having been unanimous and diplomatic action having thus been interrupted, the Cabinets again met in consequence of the aggravation of the crisis caused by the massacres in Bulgaria, the revolution in Constantinople, and the war with Servia and Montenegro. On the initiative of the English Government, the Cabinets agreed upon the bases and the guarantees of pacification to be discussed at a Conference at Constantinople. This Conference in its preliminary deliberations arrived at a complete understanding, both respecting the conditions of peace and the reforms to be introduced. It communicated the result to the Porte as the firm and unanimous wish of Europe, and met on its part with an obstinate refusal. Thus after more than a year of diplomatic efforts, proving the value which the Great Powers attach to the pacification of the East, and the right which they possess of insuring it in the general interest, and their firm desire to obtain it by means of an European understanding, the Cabinets again find themselves in the same position as at the beginning of this crisis, which is, however, still further aggravated by the blood that has been spilt, and the passions that have been unduly excited, the ruins accumulated, and the prospect of an indefinite prolongation of the deplorable state of things, which weighs upon Europe, and justly preoccupies public opinion and the Governments. The Porte pays no regard to its formal engagements, to its duties as a member of the European concert, or to the unanimous wishes of the Great Powers. Far from having made a step towards a satisfactory solution, the state of the East has become worse, and remains a permanent menace for the peace of Europe, the sentiments of humanity, and the conscience of the Christian peoples. In these circumstances, before deciding on the course which it is suitable for him to follow, His Majesty the Emperor wishes to know what course will be decided upon by the Cabinets to whom we have acted up to the present time, and with whom we desire, as much as possible, to continue to advance in common. The object which the Great Powers have in view has been clearly defined by the acts of the Conference, by the refusal of the Turkish Government, affects the dignity and peace of Europe. It is important for us to know what the Cabinets with which we have acted in concert until now intend to do, in order to reply to this refusal and to insure the execution of their wishes. You are requested to inquire on this point, and to read and give a copy of this despatch to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"Receive, &c.,

"GORTSCHAKOFF."

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CAMA COTTAGE. Rent Rs. 450. Accommodation: 2 Bed-rooms 2 Dressing-rooms, 2 Bath-rooms and Sitting and Dining-rooms.

THE KEEPSAKE. Rent Rs. 300. Accommodation: 1 Bedroom, 2 Bath-rooms and 1 Sitting-room.

THE FOLLY, an excellent Upstair BUNGALOW. Rent Rs. 400 per year in advance. Accommodation: 4 Bed-rooms and 4 Bath-rooms; up-stairs: 2 Bed-rooms and 2 Bath-rooms, besides Sitting and Dining-rooms Downstairs.

Apply to

J. C. PINTO,
Proprietor Alexandra Hotel.

NOTICES.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(INCORPORATED BY ACT 12 AND 13 VIC., CAP. 83 1ST AUGUST 1849.)

CALL OF £2 PER SHARE UPON SHARES OF THIS COMPANY WITH £14, £8 AND £4 PER SHARE RESPECTIVELY ALREADY CALLED UP.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors the Proprietors of this Company holding shares of the above descriptions are required to PAY a further CALL of £2 per Share upon such Shares (only) as are £16 per Share, £10 and £6 per Share respectively called up on or before the 29th day of March next, at the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, at the rate of Exchange of 1s. 10d. the Rupee; and if such Call be not paid on or before the said 29th day of March, the holders of the shares will not be entitled to receive interest upon any portion of their shares then paid up in respect of such Call shall remain unpaid but will, nevertheless, be chargeable with interest upon the arrears at the rate of £5 per cent per annum, and the shares will become liable to forfeiture under "The Companies Clauses Consolidation Act 1845."

A letter for the payment of the Call will be forwarded in the course to each Shareholder.

Notice is also hereby given that Shareholders will be allowed to exercise the option of paying in full on their shares, but such option may be exercised only before the 29th day of March next, and not at any later date. Interest upon all sums called and paid up will accrue only from 1st April next.

G. A. BARNETT, Acting Agent.

Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 19th February 1877.

FOR SALE, a good second-hand 6 Horse Power PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE by CLAYTON and SHUTTLEWORTH. Apply to Messrs. ALSTONS & Co., Mazgaon.

20th February, 1877.

FOR SALE—LICENSES to MANUFACTURE CANTWELL'S PATENT LOCK TILES.—These tiles will be found particularly suitable for roofing purposes AGENTS WANTED. Every description of Agency business effected by us including the filing of Patents.

CANTWELL & Co., Calcutta.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

after a severe competitive trial by the U. S. Ordnance Department in 1873, has now been accepted by the United States Government, and the whole of the United States Cavalry was armed with them in 1874. It is now made to take the English Government Boxer cartridge. Length of barre 5½ and 7½ inches.

In the trial of 1869, advertised by another maker, the Colt's pistol used was a muzzle loader adapted to the use of metallic cartridges, which pistol has not been made or sold after that year.

COLT'S NEW 41-CAL FIVE-SHOT DERINGER REVOLVER,
Weight 12 ozs.

COLT'S NEW 38-CAL POLICE REVOLVER,
Weight 14½ ozs.

COLT'S DERINGER FOR THE VEST POCKET,
Weight 6½ ozs.
PRICE LISTS FREE.
ADDRESS—COLT FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
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PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS,

ARE celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the bladder, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally. Possessing tonic properties, they agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and in three days will effect a cure when copaiba, cubebs, and all dangerous medicines of that class have utterly failed. In 1*l.* 1*s.*, 2*s.* 9*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, 11*s.*, and 33*s.* per box.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands have been annually restored to health, when every other medicine has failed. Their great superiority over everything else in the cure of the above complaints is universally acknowledged, and the extraordinary demand for them ever since their first introduction is without precedent. In no instance have they ever been known to fail, or produce those dangerous symptoms so often resulting from copaiba, cubebs, turpentine, and other medicines usually resorted to. They require neither confinement or change of diet, and may justly be considered the only safe efficacious remedy for all stages of those disorders for which they are recommended.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD.

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

ALL sufferers from general nervousness, and morbid feelings, low spirits, loss of memory, sleeplessness, harassing dreams, unnecessary fears, mental irritability, failure of the mental and bodily powers, weakness of the nerves, headache, noises in the head, giddiness, indigestion, and other symptoms of chronic disease, will hail with joy the discovery of Dr. De Roos' Life Pills, which speedily and almost magically remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend. They do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pain between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility, they will be found of unexampled efficacy; and it is no small advantage that they can be taken at any time without danger from wet or cold, or necessity for restraint from business or pleasure. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, thus preventing, or when present, curing the jaundice and dropsy, clearing the skin, removing sallowness and pimples, purifying the blood, bracing the nerves, and marvellously invigorating the whole system. Females of all ages will find them invaluable, and should never be without them. Price 1*s.*, 1*s.*, 2*s.* 9*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, 11*s.*, and 33*s.* per box.

The most astounding Cures are daily being effected in cases of Nervous Debility, Impurity of the Blood, Defective Circulation, Langour, Lassitude, Depression of Spirits, Indigestion Pain and Palpitation in the Side, Harassing Dreams, &c. &c., by

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WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

RENOWNED throughout the world as the only medicine which is always to be relied on in such cases. It is extremely pleasant to take, and no one need suffer while such a miraculous madicament is in existence. Persons of studious habits, debilitated Females, and those on whom the wear and tear of life is heavy, will do well to make themselves with this Life-reviving Tonic for one month, and they will be as astonished as they are delighted at the result. All those who have tried other means, galvanic and electric appliances, &c., without any beneficial result are earnestly recommended to make for trial of this medicine which being concocted on the highest scientific principles, invariably succeeds. The great success attendant on this wonderful discovery has led to a host of humble and worthless imitations. The genuine has the words "Walter De Roos, London," printed in white letters on the Government Stamp by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners. Price 11*s.* and 33*s.* per Bottle. Sold by Messrs. THACKER & Co., Limited, Bombay, and all the principal Merchants in India.

APOLLINARIS NATURAL MINERALS WATER.

A PURE, NATURAL, EFFERVESCING WATER FROM THE APOLLINARIS BRUNNEN.

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DAILY NEWS, OCTOBER 1875.

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